

Iraq says Syria encourages Iran

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein accused Syrian President Hafez Al Assad Sunday of encouraging Iran to continue the Gulf war. Addressing army personnel in Baghdad, President Hussein said Mr. Assad had told Iran that if Iranian troops occupied Iraqi territory, it would be easy to topple the Iraqi regime. "We well know that Abu Slaiman (Assad) told (Iranian revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah) Khomeini that if Iranian troops occupy a span of Iraqi territory it will be very easy to topple the Iraqi regime," the Iraqi News Agency quoted President Hussein as saying. Syria, Iraq's ideological foe, supports Iran in the war, which enters its fourth year next month.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز: صحيفة سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Guerrillas to increase Israeli attacks

BEIRUT (R) — A Lebanese group said Sunday it would step up its attacks on Israeli forces in Lebanon despite their partial withdrawal plan and the new defences they are building in the south. The "National Resistance Front" said in a statement: "We shall step up our military operations and our guerrillas will penetrate all (Israel's) defence lines however great they are." Israeli troops have dug a fortified line along the banks of the Awali River in southern Lebanon in preparation for a long-awaited pullback from the Beirut outskirts.

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Soviet delegation due in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Soviet Muslim delegation led by Sheikh Shamseddin Babakhanov is due here Monday for a seven-day visit to Jordan. The delegation, which represents Muslims in the Soviet Republic of Kazakhstan, will hold talks on religious affairs with the Chief Islamic Justice Sheikh Ibrahim Al Otaibi and officials at the Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs. The delegation members will also be taken on a tour of tourist and religious sites in the country.

Israeli role alleged in Nicaragua

LONDON (Agencies) — Israel is secretly supplying arms to right-wing rebels in Nicaragua, while the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is providing technical advice to the Sandinista government, the Sunday Times reported. Israeli diplomatic sources in the Costa Rican capital of San Jose have denied the reports. The Sunday Times said, The British weekly, quoting well-placed sources in Costa Rica, said Israel was sending the guerrillas arms and ammunition. It was also helping the rebels by providing military advisers for Eden Pastora, head of the Democratic Revolutionary alliance based in Costa Rica, according to the report, which did not give a reason for Israel's alleged involvement.

Egyptian minister to visit Britain

CAIRO (R) — Egypt's oil minister, Ahmad Ezzedin Hilal, left for London Sunday for a week-long visit to Britain, the official Middle East News Agency (MENA) said. It said Mr. Hilal, also deputy prime minister, will have talks with officials of British oil exploration companies operating in Egypt and visit oil installations in the North Sea.

5 killed in Damascus blast

DAMASCUS (R) — Five people were killed and 10 were injured in an explosion in Damascus Saturday, the Syrian news agency SANA reported. SANA said the explosion occurred in a building housing commercial offices and the security authorities had started an investigation. It was not immediately known if this was the same explosion reported by local residents in the Syrian capital Saturday that rocked a downtown hotel.

Moscow smashes Hare Krishna group

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet police smashed a sect group of Hare Krishna worshippers, a sect of Indian mysticism, and jailed its woman leader, a Moscow newspaper said Sunday. The group in the Urals industrial city of Sverdlovsk comprised a large number of professional people, including a university professor, an astronomer and a newspaper editor, the trade union daily Trud said. It was the second report in three months on moves against Hare Krishna, an Indian cult of meditation which in recent years made converts in the West.

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Arafat, Qasem discuss Reagan's Mideast plan

TUNIS (Agencies) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat discussed President Reagan's Middle East peace plan Saturday with Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem, Palestinian sources said.

They said Mr. Reagan's plan, which envisages Palestinian self-rule in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan, was one of the topics discussed when the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader met Mr. Qasem. Mr. Arafat met Mr. Qasem at the Jordanian embassy after meeting him for five hours during the night at the home of the PLO delegate in Tunis. Palestinian sources said the discussions were a sequel to decisions taken by the Palestine National Council (parliament-in-exile) last February in Algiers which called for the development of "special and privileged relations" between Jordanians and Palestinians. Mr. Arafat's reluctance to reject the Reagan plan outright was one of the reasons given by rebels backed by Syria in the PLO's Fateh movement for breaking away from Mr. Arafat and starting a dissident movement. Palestinian sources here said

accompanied by Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Hassan Ibrahim. The discussions included Syria's refusal to accept a reconciliation with Mr. Arafat, the U.S. position regarding the risk of a partition of Lebanon, and Israel's intentions regarding a change in the judicial status of Gaza and the West Bank with a view to eventually annexing them, the sources said.

Qasem in Rabat

Later on Saturday, Mr. Qasem flew to Rabat. He held talks there Sunday with Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohammed Bouccetta. Mr. Qasem said in an arrival statement in Rabat that the situation in Lebanon and the Iran-Iraq war were among the subjects he intended to discuss. He said his visit was a continuation of the permanent contacts maintained between King Hussein and King Hassan of Morocco. Mr. Qasem later left for Geneva to attend a United Nations conference on Palestine due to open Monday.

U.S. committed to Mideast peace, Reagan says, page 2

Begin delays final resignation decision

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin announced Sunday he intended to resign but he agreed to pleas from ministers to delay a final decision until Monday, ministers said. Mr. Begin promised not to hand in his letter of resignation to President Chaim Herzog before meeting members of his coalition Monday morning, they said. But Education Minister Zevulun Hammer said Mr. Begin, 70, appeared determined to step down. Mr. Begin told ministers he was resigning "for personal reasons" not related to his government's current political difficulties. Mr. Begin has been depressed in recent months over high Israeli casualties in Lebanon and has not fully recovered from the death of his wife last year. Deputy Prime Minister David Levy said he would launch a campaign to persuade Mr. Begin to stay on. He was joined by other coalition leaders who said the country needed his leadership. "It's too early to speak of a final decision," Mr. Levy said. In announcing his resignation plan at a cabinet meeting Sunday morning, Mr. Begin told his ministers he was not feeling well. "I don't feel that I am functioning as a man who carries my responsibilities should be functioning," he was quoted as saying by Israel Radio. In recent years, Mr. Begin has had two heart attacks and a mild stroke, in addition to breaking his thigh in a fall at home. Under Israeli law, the resignation of a prime minister becomes official only when he hands it in writing to the president. Ministers said Mr. Begin promised to hold off writing the letter at least until Monday.

It was not clear whether new elections would follow a Begin resignation. President Herzog can nominate a senior politician to form a new coalition. Elections would be called only if parliament decided to dissolve itself. It seemed certain that if Mr. Begin went, there would be a bitter struggle for leadership in both the ruling Likud group and the opposition Labour Party. Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Deputy Prime Minister Levy appeared to be the main candidates for Likud leader. Defence Minister Moshe Arens is prohibited from standing because he is not a member of parliament. In Labour, party leader Shimon Peres is being challenged by former Prime Minister Yitzhak

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Druze, Lebanese and Israeli aides hold talks

PARIS (R) — Druze leaders, Beirut government officials and an Israeli envoy held secret talks on plans for a take-over by the Lebanese army in the troubled Shouf mountains when Israel pulls out its troops, diplomatic sources said Sunday. They said U.S. Middle East envoy Robert McFarlane met Druze leader Walid Junblatt and Lebanese National Security Adviser Wadie Haddad for an hour Saturday night at the home of President Francois Mitterrand's security adviser, Francois de Grosvouvre. Mr. Junblatt told Reuters Sunday he had not met Mr. Haddad and would be leaving Sunday but diplomats confirmed the meeting

took place and said it included Uri Lubrani, a senior Israeli diplomat coordinating civil affairs in Lebanon. Lebanese President Amin Gemayel wants his army to move into the Shouf after the Israeli withdrawal — planned for the next few days — but Mr. Junblatt is demanding key political changes before allowing the army in. His followers, who dominate the area, have been fighting the predominantly Christian rightist militias there. Diplomatic sources said the

(Continued on page 2)

Lebanese Muslim leaders warn Israeli army, page 2

Palestine conference opens today in Geneva

GENEVA (Agencies) — A United Nations conference on Palestine opens at the organisation's Geneva headquarters Monday, and about 1,000 delegates are due to attend the 10-day meeting which is expected to call for the establishment of a Palestine state and Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied since the 1967 Middle East war. Israel and the United States are boycotting the conference because they say the only views represented will be those of "extreme" Arab states and their Communist allies. By Sunday 125 governments had indicated their intention to participate or send observers, and

40 foreign ministers or deputy foreign ministers were expected, a U.N. spokesman said. U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived here Saturday from southern Africa. The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is sending a delegation led by Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO Political Department. But Arab diplomats believe PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat will also make a brief appearance at the conference. With the exception of Greece, which is sending a ministerial delegation, the European Community member states have said they will send only observers.

Kohl visit to Israel still on

TEL AVIV (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl would still be visiting Israel later this week, despite Prime Minister Menachem Begin's announcement that he intends to resign, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. Earlier, Israeli officials who requested anonymity, said the five-day visit due to begin on Aug. 31 would be postponed because of Mr. Begin's announcement.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said: "There are no changes so far, as far as we are aware the visit is still on." In Bonn, a West German government spokesman also firmly denied reports that Chancellor Kohl has postponed the visit.



ROYAL WINGS FOR PILOTS: His Majesty King Hussein congratulates one of 23 commercial pilots who graduated Sunday from the Jordanian Air Academy (Story on page 3)

Photo photo

Beirut airport closed

BEIRUT (R) — Beirut International Airport was closed Sunday after heavy fighting broke out around it between the Lebanese army and Shiite Muslims militiamen, airport sources said. They said a few shells or mortar rounds had hit the airport grounds, but they did not know of any casualties.

Eyewitnesses said mortar bombs and machine-gun and rifle fire were flying over positions on the airport perimeter where United States Marines from the international peacekeeping force are stationed. There were no immediate reports of casualties from the fighting, which was taking place mainly between an army garrison and the nearby poor Muslim suburbs. A U.S. Marines' spokesman confirmed that a "firefight" was going on and that rounds were passing over American positions. The Marines were on "condition one," their highest state of alert, he added.

"We are not under attack at this time. But we are ready. Nothing has hit our own area so far," the spokesman said. Other U.S. Marines and local residents said they believed most of the firing was between a Lebanese army garrison, across a tree-lined avenue from the Marines' base, and Shiite militiamen in the poor suburb of Bourj Al Brajneh. Lebanese military sources said army reinforcements were being sent to the area and would enter the narrow, twisting streets of Bourj Al Brajneh.

(Continued on page 2)

Hijackers demand France stop aid to Chad, Iraq and Lebanon

BAHRAIN (R) — Four hijackers holding an Air France jet at Tehran airport have demanded that France cease military aid to the governments of Chad, Iraq and Lebanon and release Lebanese prisoners from French jails, Iran's national news agency (IRNA) said Sunday.

The agency, received in London, said the hijackers, who had identified themselves as Lebanese nationals, threatened to dynamite the aircraft if their demands were not met within 48 hours. Some 20 passengers and seven crew are believed to be still aboard the plane, hijacked on a flight from Vienna to Paris Saturday afternoon.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman had earlier identified the hijackers as Tunisians. The agency said the hijackers, speaking through an Arabic interpreter who had gone aboard the aircraft, had asked Iran to declare its support for them or provide fuel to enable them to fly on. It said the Iranian authorities

were trying to dissuade the hijackers from blowing up the plane. One of them had left the aircraft for talks with a Foreign Ministry official on the ground, it said. The agency earlier quoted Prime Minister Mr. Hossein Mousavi as saying he was hopeful Iran could secure the release of the passengers.

French Charge d'Affaires Jean Perrier, contacted by telephone in Tehran, told Reuters the passengers and crew were believed to be in good health. An Air France official at the airport said food and water had been taken onto the plane at the hijackers' request. The aircraft had already landed in Geneva, Sicily and Damascus before arriving in Tehran at 1415 local (1115 GMT), some 22 hours after it was first commandeered.

Iranian stand

The agency said the Iranian prime minister had affirmed Iran's opposition to air piracy and its concern for innocent human lives.

But, renewing Iran's accusations of French complicity in the hijack of an Iranian aircraft last month, he said that when acts of air piracy were committed in the interests of the big powers they were likely to be received with their tacit approval and sympathetic response.

"Did not the French socialist government do the same with the hijacked plane of Iran?" the agency quoted him as saying.

Tehran accused the French and Kuwaiti governments of collaborating with six dissident Iranians who hijacked an Iran Air Boeing 747 to Kuwait and Paris. France, which charged the hijackers with air piracy but rejected an Iranian request for their extradition, denied the accusation. The aircraft flew to the Iranian capital from Damascus, where it had landed earlier Sunday from Catania in Sicily.

The aircraft was hijacked Saturday afternoon on a flight from

(Continued on page 2)

Ali hints at Egyptian-Syrian contacts

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali, in an interview published Sunday, has hinted that Egypt is in contact with the Syrian government.

Mr. Ali was quoted by the political weekly Rose Al Youssef as saying he had personally made no contacts with Damascus, but asked whether such contacts involved other Egyptian officials he said: "I do not know, but it is possible that they are being done indirectly."

Egypt and Syria have had no diplomatic relations since 1974 when Cairo signed a treaty with Israel and the Damascus government has largely remained

since then Cairo's severest critic in the Arab World.

Mr. Ali's comments came one day after another weekly, October, said Syrian leader Hafez Al Assad had asked U.S. Middle East envoy Robert McFarlane to assist him in arranging a meeting with President Hosni Mubarak.

The October report, which quoted what it said was an authoritative source, said that Mr. Assad withdrew his request when Mr. McFarlane told him he would offer his good offices only in return for an Israeli-Syrian agreement.

"I will find another way to meet Mubarak," Mr. Assad was quoted

by October as saying to Mr. McFarlane.

Ali told Rose Al Youssef he had sent a message to Israel's Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir in which he called for the withdrawal from all Arab occupied territories. "A withdrawal from the Golan Heights comes first because if it happens then it will be a tremendous leap forward on the way to a total peace in the area."

Mr. Ali also appeared to sympathise with Syria's refusal to withdraw its estimated 40,000 troops in Lebanon, a stance that has virtually killed last May's troop withdrawal agreement between Lebanon and Israel.

Kuwaiti minister, Syrian leader discuss Mideast

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad Sunday discussed the latest Middle East developments and matters of mutual interest with Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah, the official Syrian news agency SANA said.

Sheikh Sabah arrived in Damascus Sunday and flew with his counterpart, Abdul Halim Khaddam, to meet Mr. Assad in the Mediterranean city of Latakia. The sources told Reuters She-

ikh Sabah's talks with Syrian officials would concentrate on relations between Kuwait and Syria, the Iran-Iraq war and Lebanon. Sheikh Sabah said Saturday he would brief Mr. Assad on last week's meeting of Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) foreign ministers in Taif, Saudi Arabia. The ministers agreed in Taif to seek an Arab consensus on issues such as Lebanon and the split in Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's Fateh guerrilla group to prepare the ground for an Arab summit

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MIDDLE EAST

Hernu returns to France after tough warning to rebel forces

PARIS (R) — French Defence Minister Charles Hernu was expected to report to President Francois Mitterrand Sunday after a two-day visit to Chad during which he stressed the importance of the French troop presence in deterring rebels from advancing.

French television said Mr. Hernu had a second round of talks on military strategy with Chad President Hissene Habre in N'djamena Saturday before leaving for France.

President Francois Mitterrand had sent the minister to Chad on a "pulse-taking" mission and to inspect the 2,500 or more French troops in Chad, where Libyan-backed rebels are fighting the Habre government.

"The feeling here is really that if the French detachment had not arrived, who knows today if foreign forces would not have penetrated more deeply into this country," Mr. Hernu said before leaving N'djamena.

In an interview with French radio, Mr. Hernu said the French troop presence had so far succeeded in stopping the threat of an advance by rebels led by former Chad President Goukouni Oueddei.

"The role of our army is to be ready — ready for peace as we are ready for war," he said. "I hope it

will be for peace".

Mr. Hernu Saturday reviewed a joint exercise of French, Chadian and Zairean troops in the eastern garrison town of Abeche, which lies on a new east-west defence line set up across the centre of the country.

Libyan-backed rebels control the thinly populated North of the country, while Mr. Habre's forces retain control of the South and the capital, N'djamena.

Diplomats in Paris have said Mr. Mitterrand sent Hernu to persuade Habre not to launch a counter-attack to try to recapture the North.

France, which views its soldiers in Chad as a deterrent force, has been reinforcing its presence in the Central African country with new airlifts of helicopters, tanks and missiles in recent days, informed military sources in Paris said.

Paris has also stepped up diplomatic initiatives for a peaceful end to the civil war, which has lasted for most of the past 17 years.

Mr. Hernu was confident there was no chance of a Libyan-led attack.

"We know that this threat has been stopped," he said. He declined to say how long he expected the French troops to stay in Chad.

French officials said Mr. Hernu had invited Chadian Defence Minister Remy Loucheur to Paris to pursue close military consultations.

Libya and other radical African states have criticised the French military presence in Chad, but Mr. Hernu rejected their allegations of neo-colonialism.

"We are in Chad at the request of the Chadian government. We did not internationalise the conflict," he said, implicitly referring to the substantial military aid Libya has given to Mr. Oueddei.

In past weeks Mr. Habre and senior Chadian officials have been strongly critical of France for what they considered to be an unwillingness to get embroiled in the conflict.

But the mood appeared happier Saturday when the ambassadors of France, the United States and Zaire were feted at a public ceremony. They each received an Arab stallion, a pair of elephant tusks, a carpet and a snakeskin.

In Paris, two bombs exploded in central Paris early Sunday outside

the ruling Socialist Party's headquarters and the defence ministry, causing damage but no casualties, police said.

The banned extremist group Action Directe telephoned news agencies to claim responsibility and said it wanted France to withdraw its troops from Chad immediately.

No further details were available. Action Directe was banned last year following a series of bomb attacks in Paris for which the group claimed responsibility.

No Egyptian role

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali, in an interview published Sunday, said his country had no plans to get involved in the fighting in Chad.

But Mr. Ali, in his interview with the political weekly Rose El-Youssef, confirmed a statement made earlier this month by Defence Minister Abdel-Halim Abu Ghazala that Egypt would find it imperative to intervene if the security of Sudan was threatened by developments in Chad.

"Egypt backs the legitimacy (in Chad) but this does not mean that we should be involved in outside conflicts as long as they do not threaten our borders or the security of Sudan with whom we have a joint defence pact," he said.

'U.S. committed to Mideast peace'

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is the text of President Ronald Reagan's radio talk on peace and the Middle East Saturday.

young Americans are already doing their share to build a better world. Today, our servicemen are participating in multinational peacekeeping forces in Lebanon and the Sinai Peninsula.

In the agreement between Lebanon and Israel, Israel agreed to withdraw its military forces totally. The responsibility now rests on others to negotiate in good faith on their own arrangements for withdrawal. Until this happens, Lebanon will remain a potential trouble spot.

But our current efforts in Lebanon are only a small part of our search for peace in the Middle East — including a compassionate, fair and practical resolution to the Palestinian problem.

The Middle East peace initiative which we announced almost one year ago is definitely alive and available to those parties wil-

ling to sit down together and talk peace. We remain committed to the positions we set forth, and we stand ready to pursue them in the context of the Camp David accords. Those positions are in the best long-term interests of all parties. Most importantly, they are the only realistic basis for a solution that has thus far been presented.

The United States continues to support U.N. Security Council resolutions 338 and 242. The establishment of new Israeli settlements in the occupied territories is an obstacle to peace and we are concerned over the negative effect that continued Israeli settlement activities have on Arab confidence in Israel's willingness to return territory in exchange for security and a freely and fairly negotiated peace treaty.

The future of these settlements can only be dealt with through direct negotiations between the parties to the conflict. The sooner those negotiations begin, the greater the chance for a solution.

This administration, like those before it, is firmly committed to the security of the state of Israel. We will help Israel defend itself against external aggression. At the same time, the United States believes — as it has always believed — that permanent security for the people of Israel and all the peoples of the region can only come with the achievement of a just and lasting peace — not by sole reliance on increasingly expensive military forces.

Unfortunately, the opportunities afforded by our initiative have yet to be grasped by the parties involved. We know the issues are complex. The risks for all concerned high, and much courageous statesmanship will be required. Nevertheless, those complex issues can be resolved by creative and persistent diplomacy. Those risks can be overcome by people who want to end this bitter and tragic conflict, and in the process, the United States will be a full partner, doing everything we can to help create a just and lasting peace. — USIA

Police arrest 2 relatives of Bhutto

NAUDERO, Pakistan (R) — Two relatives of executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto were arrested here Sunday when armed police moved in to prevent an anti-government march in the troubled Sind Province.

Police said they seized the late prime minister's nephew, Ushtaq Ali Bhutto, and a cousin, Sayed Ahmad Bhutto, and two other men after crowds pelted police with stones in the village of Garhi Khuda Bux, the site of Mr. Bhutto's mausoleum, where the march was to have started.

Opposition sources said the march was due to be attended by several thousand people and was called as a show of strength after two weeks of sporadic anti-government protests by the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD).

It was not immediately clear how many people had turned up for the protest.

Police and para-military forces brought from the North West Frontier near Afghanistan sealed off the village and the tomb and prevented journalists from reaching the area.

Members of Mr. Bhutto's banned Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP), the biggest of eight parties in the MRD, spent Saturday preparing food, banners and placards for the march.

The MRD is demanding an end to six years of martial law and a return to parliamentary rule.

Beirut airport closed

(Continued from page 1)

The suburb is inhabited mainly by poor Shiite Muslims, as well as Palestinian refugees, and is believed to be a stronghold of well-armed, underground Shiite militants of the Amal (hope) group.

Both airport sources and the rightist Falangist radio said there was also some firing on the airport area from the Druze hillside township of Shweifat a few kilometres away.

The Druze shelled the airport several times from the hills earlier this month, once forcing its closure for six days.

But Sunday's fighting was mainly between the Shiites and the army garrison and the rounds which hit the airport may have been stray, eyewitnesses said.

The trouble began after Shiite Muslims began putting up portraits in Bourj Al Brajein of their spiritual leader, Imam Musa Sadr, who disappeared during a trip to Libya in August, 1978.

Gunmen, described by Amal supporters as right-wing militiamen, opened fire on the Shiites, local residents said.

Lebanese Muslim leaders warn Israeli army

By Alan Philips

Reuter

HAZLE, Lebanon — As the Israeli army packs up to leave Lebanon's central mountains, Muslim leaders in the South are warning that the Israelis face mounting hostility if they plan to stay there.

Fourteen months after they invaded Lebanon, the Israelis are poised to pull back their army from the Beirut outskirts to a heavily fortified line along the Awali River.

The aim is to spare Israeli soldiers further guerrilla attacks, which have already claimed more than 30 Israeli lives this year.

But leaders of the Shiite Muslims who form a majority in southern Lebanon have warned the Israelis that their front-line trenches cannot save them from the wrath of local people.

"The troubles will really begin for the Israelis after the partial withdrawal," said Mohammed Ghaddar, a leader of the Shiite paramilitary organisation Amal (hope).

"Amal is ready to take a decision against the Israelis," he said in a recent interview at his office in the coastal town of Ghazieh, 50 kilometres south of Beirut. "After the partial withdrawal, they will no longer be on a peace mission — they will be an army of occupation."

Mr. Ghaddar was referring to "Operation Peace for Galilee" — Israel's name for its thrust into Lebanon with the avowed aim of driving away Palestinian guerrillas.

Some people here are believed to have greeted the Israeli invasion with "relief", hoping it would "free them from the rule of Palestinian commands" and end the Israeli air strikes that they brought down on southern Lebanon.

Fears of partition

That was last year. Now they fear the withdrawal will lead to an effective partitioning of the country into Syrian and Israeli cantons, and the Israelis will never leave the south.

"The Israelis say 'we want to get rid of the terrorists'. That's all right with us — so long as they leave eventually," said Mr. Ghaddar, a moderate in the Amal leadership and acting spokesman in southern Lebanon.

"They say the partial withdrawal is the first step to a full withdrawal. But they are doing the opposite of what they say: They are building new roads, defence and fixed houses — not for one winter but for many winters."

Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens came to Beirut last week to say he had no intention of carving up Lebanon. But he declined to give a timetable for a complete pullout — the only statement

which would quell fears that the Israelis might overstay their welcome.

As Mr. Ghaddar spoke at the innomongery store he owns on the main coast road, Israeli bulldozers cut into the white chalk hillsides to the North, digging shallow trenches for the Awali front line and preparing hill-top observation posts.

Amal is a loose organisation formed in fight for Lebanon's Shiites — the biggest and poorest of the country's patchwork of religious communities.

Though it supports Iran's Islamic Revolution and denounces collaboration with Israel, it has yet to tell its men to fight the invaders. But the Amal official said ties between the Shiites and the Israelis were strained and such a decision would be close if the Israelis did not say when they would quit.

Potential threat

The Israelis reckon they will be controlling more than half a million Lebanese and Palestinians after the withdrawal. Of these, 270,000 are Shiites and 45,000 Palestinians.

Foreign military experts say these figures alone should make the Israelis think hard about staying.

The logic behind the Israeli move is to seal off southern Lebanon from infiltration by anti-Israeli guerrillas. But it would have little effect if the guerrillas were ensconced behind Israeli lines.

Israeli military sources generally say Palestinian "terrorists" are behind the almost daily attacks on Israeli troops. But recently they have conceded that some are carried out by Lebanese.

Of the 260-odd attacks reported in the first seven months of this year, the Israeli army says one third took place in the coastal strip, most of which will remain in Israeli hands after the withdrawal.

Already the Israelis are tightening their grip on the South, arresting Amal militants and trade unionists and reinforcing the militia of renegade Lebanese army via, Saad Haddad, whose men are armed and paid by Israel.

Mr. Ghaddar said the Israelis were holding about 32 Amal officials on suspicion of planning attacks on them.

"They arrested one of my labourers and held him for a month," he said. "They beat him on 25 days that month."

Shiites have repeatedly taken to the streets in peaceful protests at Israeli arrests, particularly of religious leaders.

Last June Israeli forces blocked the village of Deir Janoun An-Nahr for a week after three soldiers were killed in a guerrilla attack nearby.

"Every time they arrest people and beat them, there is more hatred for the Israelis," Mr. Ghaddar said. "They are stirring up the people — we in Amal don't need to stir them."

Iranian communist leader confesses again

LONDON (R) — Iranian communist leader Nouredin Kianouri claimed Saturday night that Iraq had planned to overthrow the Islamic revolutionary government in Tehran and install former Prime Minister Shapur Bakhtiari at the head of a new government.

Mr. Kianouri, secretary-general of the now banned Tudeh Party who was arrested last February, made the statement in a television interview reported by the Iranian national news agency IRNA.

The agency, received in London, quoted him as saying the Tudeh Party had been advised of the Iraqi plan by Moscow. The pro-Soviet Tudeh was dissolved in

May on charges which included spying for the Soviet Union.

Mr. Kianouri said Mr. Bakhtiari, Iran's last prime minister under the ousted shah, had travelled to Baghdad for talks with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

"Saddam told him that the south of Iran would soon be freed and that he could head the government which was supposed to be formed with the help of all anti-revolutionary forces in the area," the agency quoted him as saying.

"Saddam said the Russian report had assured Bakhtiari that all the Arab countries would instantly grant him would-be gov-

ernment recognition, and that the U.S. too would recognise it in a matter of two months," he added.

Mr. Kianouri said this showed the Iraqi regime planned to overthrow Iran's revolutionary leadership when it launched the Gulf war in September 1980, rather than just seizing three Gulf islands and the Shatt Al-Arab waterway as it had claimed.

He said the Tudeh Party had tried to weaken the Islamic republic and passed on military information to Moscow.

In his latest appearance, Mr. Kianouri denied Western press reports that he had been tortured during his imprisonment.

Hi-jackers demand French aid end

(Continued from page 1)

Vienna in Paris, and flew first to Geneva, where it was refuelled and 37 of the 111 passengers were released.

It flew on to Catania after being refused permission to land at Athens and Tripoli. A further 55 passengers were allowed to leave the plane in Sicily and a sick air hostess was taken off in Damascus.

The hijackers, armed with hand grenades and sub-machine guns,

told the pilot they were protesting against France's Middle East policies.

An airport spokesman in Damascus told reporters that Syria had allowed the airliner to land there for "humanitarian reasons". As the plane was being refuelled in Damascus, U.S. envoy Richard Fairbanks flew into the airport from Saudi Arabia aboard a small jet and drove straight to the Foreign Ministry for talks. Syrian off-

icials said.

Mr. Fairbanks has been touring the Middle East to try to bring about a withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from Lebanon.

Karin Isker, a French engineer with Algerian-born parents, who was released by the hijackers in Sicily, said the hijackers were clearly Arabs though they spoke a mixture of English and French.

Druze, Lebanese and Israeli aides talk in Paris

(Continued from page 1)

talks continued Sunday between Mr. McFarlane, a Junblat aide, Mr. Haddad and French officials before the U.S. envoy left for London.

Mr. Junblat told Reuters Sunday morning: "I have had talks with Mr. McFarlane, but not with Haddad, yet conditions for entry into the Shouf mountains remain the same."

"I can't say whether these talks have been useful or not until I get home. But I am not an obstacle to national reconciliation. I just have my demands, and these haven't changed," he added.

The diplomatic sources said the secrecy surrounding the meetings and the involvement of the Israeli official indicated that Mr. McFarlane had made some progress.

He has been shuttling between Israel and Lebanon to coordinate the withdrawal of the Israeli units from the Shouf.

The U.S. embassy and French officials maintained silence on the talks apart from a statement issued by Mr. McFarlane Saturday saying France and the United States were committed to helping Mr. Gemayel in the challenging days ahead.

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
JORDAN TELEVISION		TODAY'S EVENTS		AMMAN AIRPORT		EMERGENCIES	
MAIN CHANNEL		EXHIBITION		<i>This information is supplied by Alfa Int. armaments department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53250, where it should always be verified.</i>		ARRIVALS	
17:30	News in Arabic	Polish graphic art, at the Professional Associations Complex.		06:55	Cairo (EA)	14:05	Moscow (SU)
17:50	Cartoons	Royal Cultural Centre . Tel. 6610267		08:45	Cairo (RU)	14:25	Cairo (EA)
18:10	Invaders from space	American Centre . Tel. 44371		09:05	Kuwait (KA)	14:30	Kuwait (KA)
18:35	Little House	British Council . 36147-8		09:15	Medina, Jeddah (SV)	14:40	Medina, Jeddah (SV)
19:05	Programmes review	French Cultural Centre . 37099		15:00	Baghdad (IA)	15:00	Baghdad (IA)
19:15	Local Programme	Goethe Institute . 41993		15:15	Dhahran (RU)	15:15	Dhahran (RU)
20:00	News in Arabic	Soviet Cultural Centre . 42493		15:45	Jeddah (RU)	15:45	Jeddah (RU)
20:30	Arabic Series	Spanish Cultural Centre . 24494		16:00	Doha, Bahrain (RU)	16:00	Doha, Bahrain (RU)
22:00	Local Programme	Turkish Cultural Centre . 39777		16:15	Beirut (RU)	16:15	Beirut (RU)
22:30	Arabic Programme	Haya Arts Centre . 66515		16:50	Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GP)	16:50	Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GP)
23:00	News in Arabic	Hussein Youth City . 667181		11:30	Ankara (TU)	11:30	Ankara (TU)
FOREIGN CHANNEL		Y.W.C.A. . 41793		13:00	Moscow (SU)	13:00	Moscow (SU)
18:00	French Programme	Y.W.C.A. . 69425		13:25	Cairo (EA)	13:25	Cairo (EA)
19:00	News in French	Amman Municipal Library . 36111		14:00	Kuwait (KA)	14:00	Kuwait (KA)
19:30	News in Hebrew	University of Jordan Library . 843555		14:10	Jeddah, Medina (SV)	14:10	Jeddah, Medina (SV)
20:30	Comedy Barney Miller			15:30	Cairo (EA)	15:30	Cairo (EA)
21:10	Partners in Crime			16:30	Baghdad (RU)	16:30	Baghdad (RU)
22:00	News in English			16:30	Bangkok (RU)	16:30	Bangkok (RU)
22:15	The Love Boat			16:45	Tunis, Athens (AF)	16:45	Tunis, Athens (AF)
RADIO JORDAN				17:00	Paris, Beirut (AU)	17:00	Paris, Beirut (AU)
05:35 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM				17:15	New York, Amsterdam (RU)	17:15	New York, Amsterdam (RU)
<i>A party on 95.60 KHz. SW</i>				17:15	Paris, Beirut (AF)	17:15	Paris, Beirut (AF)
07:30	Morning Show			17:15	Athens (RU)	17:15	Athens (RU)
08:00	News Bulletin			17:20	London, Belgrade (RU)	17:20	London, Belgrade (RU)
08:05	Morning Show			18:15	Bahrain (RU)	18:15	Bahrain (RU)
11:00	Pop Session			18:30	Cairo (EA)	18:30	Cairo (EA)
12:00	News Summary			18:45	Amsterdam, Athens, Beirut (MEA)	18:45	Amsterdam, Athens, Beirut (MEA)
12:05	Pop Session			19:40	Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)	19:40	Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
13:00	News Summary			19:55	Cairo (EA)	19:55	Cairo (EA)
13:05	Pop Session			20:15	Beirut (MEA)	20:15	Beirut (MEA)
14:00	News Bulletin			DEPARTURES		DEPARTURES	
14:10	Instrumentals			06:15	Damascus (RU)	06:15	Damascus (RU)
14:30	Over a Cup of Tea			07:00	Agaba (RU)	07:00	Agaba (RU)
15:00	Concert Hour			07:50	Cairo (RU)	07:50	Cairo (RU)
16:00	News Summary			08:30	Athens (OA)	08:30	Athens (OA)
16:05	Instrumentals, Old Favorites			09:05	Beirut (MEA)	09:05	Beirut (MEA)
17:00	Jordan in History			10:15	Damascus, Athens, Zurich (SR)	10:15	Damascus, Athens, Zurich (SR)
17:45	Pope Session			11:00	Vienna, New York (RU)	11:00	Vienna, New York (RU)
BBC WORLD SERVICE				11:30	Athens (RU)	11:30	Athens (RU)
03:4, 721, 1413 KHz				12:45	Bahrain (RU)	12:45	Bahrain (RU)
06:00 Newskaz 06:30 The Towers of				12:50	Paris, London (RU)	12:50	Paris, London (RU)
				12:55	Frankfurt, Geneva (RU)	12:55	Frankfurt, Geneva (RU)
				13:00	Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GF)	13:00	Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GF)
				14:00	Moscow (SU)	14:00	Moscow (SU)

Cabinet debates draft labour law

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has begun a debate of the new draft labour law which was originally prepared by the Labour Ministry.

A spokesman for the ministry said the first chapter of the law, which has already been considered by the cabinet, covers topics related to labourers, employers, wages, holidays, and trade unions.

The new draft law also includes 12 chapters covering vocational training, individual and collective labour contract, the employment

of women and juveniles, wage rates, vacations, health and safety at work and the procedure for settling labour disputes.

Meanwhile, employment offices in Jordan said Sunday that they had issued 30,320 work permits to foreigners of many nationalities employed in Jordan.

Out of these, there were 17,225 Arab nationals while the rest were Asians, Europeans and other nationalities. In comparison these offices issued 30,920 work permits in the same period last year.

Talks seek to boost inter-Arab air travel

AMMAN (J.T.) — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, has hosted a joint meeting of the Arab Air Carriers Organisation (AACO) and the Arab Civil Aviation Council (ACAC) in Amman.

The meeting dealt with major issues affecting the air transportation industry in the Arab World and various means of cooperation and coordination amongst Arab carriers and civil aviation authorities. Alia News, the airline's weekly newsletter reported in its latest edition this week.

Among the main items discussed by the participants were: air fares for travel between Arab

countries and ways of introducing promotional fares to encourage air traffic flow amongst Arab countries; possible consideration of the flights between Arab countries as "domestic" flights, with the consequently greater convenience for Arab nationals and improved network of connections within the Arab region, and the possible ways of removing existing limitations on travel amongst the Arab countries.

The meeting was attended by the secretary general of the AACO, the secretary general of the ACAC, the chairman and director-general of Tunis Air.

Badran chairs Central Bank board meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran Sunday paid a visit to the Central Bank of Jordan and chaired a meeting of its board of directors which reviewed the bank's activities and progress.

At the meeting, the board heard a briefing presented by the bank's Governor Mohammad Sa'id Nabulsi on the development of the bank's different departments, the general policy of the bank which is based on investing its foreign currency assets, and its control over the activities and performance of the Jordanian commercial banks.

The commercial banks and money-lending institutions have increased in Jordan of late and this

has brought about further increases in Jordanian banks' deposits and credit facilities. Dr. Nabulsi said.

Dr. Nabulsi also referred to the bank's training institute which he said was designed to raise the skills and capabilities of the bank's employees in Jordan who number about 6,000.

Following the meeting, which was also attended by Finance Minister Salem Masadeh, the prime minister inspected the bank's printing press, the library and the adjoining car park, and was briefed on the bank's modern facilities.

Begin delays final resignation decision

(Continued from page 1)

Rabin. Recent public opinion polls have shown a decline in Mr. Begin's popularity but also indicated that his coalition would probably win at the polls if elections were held now.

Mr. Begin's coalition controls 64 out of 120 seats in parliament but the three-man Tami faction, an ethnic religious party, recently threatened to withdraw its support and was due to make a final decision this week.

Labour leader Peres conferred with senior party members about the Begin announcement.

His party, which has 50 parliamentary seats, appeared likely to launch a bid to form a new coalition with religious parties and other small factions in the event the prime minister does step down.

U.S.: 'No comment'

In the United States, the White House said Mr. Begin's announced intention to resign was an internal matter, and did not appear to be linked to President Reagan's criticism Saturday of Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank.

"It's an internal matter with the Israeli government," White House spokesman Larry Speakes said Sunday.

Mr. Speakes said the United States saw no link with Mr. Reagan's declaration in a radio address that the establishment of new Israeli settlements in the West Bank "is an obstacle to peace." He said the White House would have no other comment.

Owen welcomes move

The planned resignation of Mr. Begin could make the quest for peace in the Middle East a little easier, former British Foreign Secretary David Owen said.

"I think he was always going to be a terrible bar to progress on the next and most critical and crucial stage which was to get the Israelis to withdraw from large parts of the West Bank," he told a radio interviewer.

Mr. Owen, who was close to the Camp David process as Labour foreign secretary, now leads Bri-

tain's social democrats.

Arab disbelief

In Geneva, Arab delegates gathering here for a United Nations conference on Palestine reacted with disbelief at the news that Mr. Begin has announced he will resign.

Several asked if the resignation was related to his health.

Zehdi Labib Terzie, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) observer from the U.N. in New York, told Reuters: "You have shocked me. I will need some time to think before I make a reply."

Cairo declines comment

Egypt, the only Arab state maintaining diplomatic relations with Israel, declined any comment on the announcement that Mr. Begin will resign.

Senior Foreign Ministry officials told reporters Egypt had nothing to say at this stage.



His Majesty King Hussein waiting to present the diplomas to the commercial aircraft pilot training course graduates Sunday (Petra photo)

Arab federations meeting convenes

AMMAN (Petra) — Representatives from nine specialised Arab federations opened a two-day meeting at the headquarters of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) in Amman Sunday.

They will discuss working pap-

ers dealing with coordination and cooperation among the federations and a plan for joint Arab action in ensuring Arab food security.

Addressing the opening session, CAEU Secretary-General Mahdi

Al 'Obeidi called on Arab countries to support these federations by supplying the necessary finance, human resources and technology. Mr. 'Obeidi outlined in his speech the role the federations have been playing in contributing to Arab economic integration.

Foodstuffs union prepares report on future of confectionery industry

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Union for Foodstuffs Industries (AUI) has prepared a working paper on the condition of the confectionery industry in the Arab World, obstacles impeding its development, and the scope for cooperation and coordination between producers and merchants who sell the product, according to AUI Secretary-General Dr. Fahal Jaber.

He said in a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the working paper will be submitted to the meeting of Arab confectionery producers at a meeting to be held in Amman Wednesday.

The meeting he said, is being organised in cooperation with the AUI and will be held at the Amman Chamber of Industry.

This meeting will be an opportunity for all concerned to look

into the condition and prospects of the confectionery industry and exchange views and experience about production and consumption of confectionery products in the Arab World. Dr. Jaber said.

Polish artists put ancient format to effective use

By Meg Abu Harodan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — At the Engineers Association building in Shmeisani this week is a small but absorbing exhibition of contemporary Polish miniatures. Rarely bigger than snapshots and often smaller, these tiny lithographs by 30 different artists are unusually interesting in that they provide a rare opportunity to see not only recent trends in Polish art but how this ancient format can be used effectively by today's artists.

The painting of miniatures developed from the medieval art of

are the backgrounds which unfold to reveal tiny towns sprouting minuscule church towers, lazy twisting estuaries on which majestic galleons the size of pinheads sail and mountains which fade from emerald green to distant grey. The gentle washes and the care taken over these landscapes give them an importance way and above that of simply being a method of filling the background and they put one in mind of the portrait work of the Dutch master Jan Van Eyck.

If they escape the trap of being two, miniature landscapes and still lives often assume a greater fascination than their full sized counterparts. This is particularly true of Maciej Hauka's medieval arrangement of old skulls, goblets, chequered boxes, and trumpets. One marvels at the way these objects have been painstakingly drawn in immaculate and superb detail and at the way small patches of robust colour can bring a work of art right up to date.

Many of the artist have used this unusual means of presentation to make comment, social and otherwise. These are usually full of figures and, although beautifully crafted, their subtleties are sometimes obscure. Others are unclear simply because not only are they small but very dark as well. More accessible, strangely enough, are the relief prints which utilise the effect of light playing over raised surfaces. The most successful of these are the pure white abstract designs by Antoni Starzewski. The neat rows of tiny leaves and the little columns of what looks like newspaper and which one feels one could read if only one had a magnifying glass are delicately satisfying. Jerzy Grabowski's lines of prismatic colours across his tiny triangular suidded squares of paper add life while giving the illusion of increasing the scale. But when the scale is actually increased, as in Ryszard Gieryszewski more pro-

minently raised spots scattered among giant thumbprints, some of the impact, especially the intrinsic fascination of smallness, is lost. Indeed when the same design is reproduced in black the whole effect of the relief — the shadows and the depths — disappears completely. They become in fact probably the world's first minimal miniatures.

The largest and most colourful of all the prints are Halina Chrostowska's sensually curving female figures. Here again texture is used in order to enhance the composition. This time the texture is supplied by the pile on a type of velvety paper, which, when left

standing, accentuates the softness of the flowing female form and gives the dusty pinks, the magentas and tans a gentle matt finish. Crescents of other colours echo the rhythmic pulsing of the figures, and in these the pile has been laid flat reinforcing the positive-negative effect. Thus what appears to be an essentially simple image achieves a greater complexity — and all in a very small space.

The exhibition, which was presented by the Department of Culture and Arts in co-operation with the Polish Embassy, runs for four days, ending Aug. 31.

ART REVIEW

illuminated manuscript, which often contained initial letters in vermilion (minimum in Latin) and small pictures. During the 16th and 17th centuries, an active branch of the art arose in England where portraiture was especially appreciated. The tiny but minutely detailed portraits by Barbara Rosiak are probably in a direct line from these early predecessors except that this artist based her busts not on the work of Holbein but on the madonnas of Leonardo and the dashing cavaliers of Frans Hals. But what is more intriguing about Rosiak's work than these beautifully rendered classic faces

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Responsible Editor:
MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor:
GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Contributing Editor:
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Board of Directors:
JUMA' HAMMAD
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MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Advertising Manager:
FERNANDO FRANCIS

Editorial and advertising offices:
Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephone: 666320-666265 Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO
Telegram: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.

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Minus one terrorist

IT SHOULD make little difference to us in the Arab World whether Menachem Begin resigns or stays on as Israeli prime minister, for the Arabs' conflict with Israel has never really been personal and is not likely to be so as long as the shape of the Middle East remains as at present. The roots of the Palestine problem, we all should be reminded, lie in a Zionist ideology that is too narrow, racist and self-righteous to be able to accommodate the Palestinian people's historic and inalienable rights to their homeland, and in which Begin plays the part of only one practising believer.

To project Begin as the great leader who could achieve for his people spectacular but costless victories, if only over the Arabs, is equally wrong. Begin was, and still is, the mad leader of hoodlums that his fellow Zionist David Ben-Gurion said he was; and his leadership of Israel since 1977 cannot be but a big black mark in Jewish history until this day and beyond.

A former terrorist turned politician and prime minister of Israel, Begin invokes the memory of the bloodshed and destruction he has caused in Palestine and the rest of the Middle East since the early 1940s. In the last years of the British Mandate in Palestine, he directed anti-British operations that included the bombing of Jerusalem's King David Hotel in which almost 100 people died. Later, he graduated the terrorists who were to massacre hundreds of Palestinians and drive the rest away from their homes and land. In 1967, he was a member of the cabinet which ordered the attack against Jordan, Syria and Egypt. It was him who annexed Arab Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, and who is now pursuing every conceivable expansionist plan to take over the rest of the occupied territories. Begin of course would not stop at that: He also had to destroy the Iraqi nuclear reactor at Tammuz in 1981, and to send his army into Lebanon in the summer of 1982 to kill thousands of Lebanese, and Palestinians and his own people, for no good reason at all except perhaps to satisfy his and that of his friend Sharon's thirst for blood and hegemony.

If go Begin must, let him do so, and quickly. Except perhaps for his Likud coalition partners, who out of necessity share with him dangerous visions of the "Eretz Israel" that will never exist, not many, either here in the Arab World or in the rest of the globe, will want to shed tears over him, we promise. Begin's departure may not actually change much, but the world will no doubt be a better place with one less prime minister-terrorist.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: More U.S. trickery

WE REALLY wonder what President Reagan hopes to achieve by his attempt to revive his already dead Middle East peace proposal. No matter how hard the president tries, even if he again describes Israel's settlements as an obstacle to peace, he will not be able to regain U.S. credibility in the Arab region after Washington's use of its veto at the U.N. security council which killed a resolution calling for the dismantling of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territory. The only motive behind his call to revive his Middle East proposals is the forthcoming U.S. elections. His call is intended to convince the Arabs that a Middle East settlement is approaching and will be achieved by the U.S. This is of course intended to improve his political position on the domestic front, and thus to improve his stature in relation to the American voters. This is simply an American election trick in which Mr. Reagan hopes to employ the Arabs as a tool to achieve his own personal objectives. But the president will not be able to deceive the Arabs any more now that he has exposed his real intentions in the forum of the security council and then by announcing plans to supply Israel with additional military and financial assistance. The Arabs should beware of false American promises and future U.S. tricks. They should work hard to end their own differences and take action at the coming summit to face the challenges themselves.

Al Dustour: Israel benefits in Lebanon

EVERYBODY IS watching the developments in Lebanon and everyone both inside and outside Lebanon speculate about whether the situation will improve or explode. Of course this has been brought about by Israel's announcement of its plans to effect a partial withdrawal from the Shouf Mountains around Beirut, giving rise to speculation that factional fighting will erupt again or more probably a reconciliation might be achieved among the warring factions.

However, Israel has benefited from the situation. By announcing its withdrawal plans it diverted the world's attention from the real problem of its occupation of Lebanon and also paved the way for a new outbreak of fighting between the Druze and Falangists in the Shouf. For its part, the United States has steered the course of events to serve both its own purpose and the interests of its ally, Israel. The Lebanon issue has been well exploited by the Reagan administration as a trump card in the coming presidential elections. This administration has satisfied the Jewish voters by refraining from exerting any pressure on Israel to withdraw from Lebanon and by announcing plans to sell Israel more warplanes. It has also succeeded in freezing the situation in Lebanon so as to strengthen Israel's position.

Sawt Al Shaab: Arab World ineffective

DESPITE THE seemingly intensive Arab efforts to defuse the situation in Lebanon and despite the flurry of activities that appear now and then from some Arab governments, the Arabs remain ineffective in their actions and unable to achieve any constructive results in the region. Whatever they do and no matter how hard some of them work to end the fighting in Lebanon, the Arabs will not achieve anything as long as their leaders are embroiled in their own disputes and differences. The Arabs now seem helpless and to have no control over their own future.

Take for instance the question of an Israeli withdrawal from the Shouf Mountains in Lebanon. This issue has been the focus of attention in Tel Aviv, Washington, Paris, Rome but not the Arab World. The Arabs are not even being consulted on this question as Lebanon and the Israeli occupation is not of their concern. Now we ask, where is the Arab League which should have long ago interfered to end the bloodshed? The Arabs did not even do anything to end the dispute between Syria and the PLO.

Unconditional U.S. support for Israel harms peace

By Gideon Samet

WASHINGTON — Lots of birds — some happy, some grudging — lately have been singing from the treetops, a sweet song about renewed American-Israeli understanding. What is troubling is that no one has bothered to ask if Israel's best interests are served by the new cordiality or if the Reagan administration is doing the right thing by being so indiscriminately nice.

Certainly, relations are much improved. American disavowment with moderate Arab governments, the demise of the Palestine Liberation Organization, increasing Soviet penetration of Syria, a more forthcoming Israel and the looming American election year — all have combined to create a new harmony between Jerusalem and Washington.

The easing of tensions was highlighted last month, when Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens, and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir reached an understanding with the administration over the controversial redeployment of Israeli forces in Lebanon. For the first time in years, the United States did not try to bang its head against a wall of objective circumstances and instead acquiesced in Israel's decision to withdraw from the Awali River.

But not all the administration's cordial gestures are so wisely taken. A week later, the U.S. routine veto of a United Nations Security Council resolution condemning Israeli settlements on the West Bank was accompanied by a State Department explanation that was anything but routine: A statement that dismantling existing settlements would be "impractical" and "unrealistic" when "you look at the reality on the ground." Secretary of State George P. Shultz later confirmed this view on television.

This unprecedented public sign that Washington will not touch existing Israeli settlements was quite unnecessary for justifying the veto: It must have been intended as a political signal. Not surprisingly, it was immediately cause for rejoicing among Israelis and protest among Arabs — hardly desirable at a time when the new United States Special Envoy, Robert C. McFarlane, was heading for delicate talks in Arab capitals on withdrawing forces from Lebanon.

What can the administration be thinking of? Its language points clearly to an explanation: After years of trying unsuccessfully to solve the problem of the West Bank, Washington seems to be conceding that there may be no solution except that of the Begin government — annexation.

On Sept. 1 last year, President Reagan put forth a peace initiative with a very different, ambitious plan for the territories — a vision of self-rule for Palestinians in association with Jordan. The anniversary of that initiative will be marked by all who hope for peace as the anniversary of a failure. The *entente cordiale* with Israel should not become a reason to perpetuate that failure.

As an Israeli who is troubled by my country's future, I hope deeply that this will not happen. Israel cannot possibly remain a healthy democracy and uphold its moral principles while ruling more than a million Arabs. The notion that a change in the existing situation on the West Bank would be "impractical" is no favour to my country. It is a sorry admission of American impotence, a seed of future calamity both for Israel and for American interests in the region.

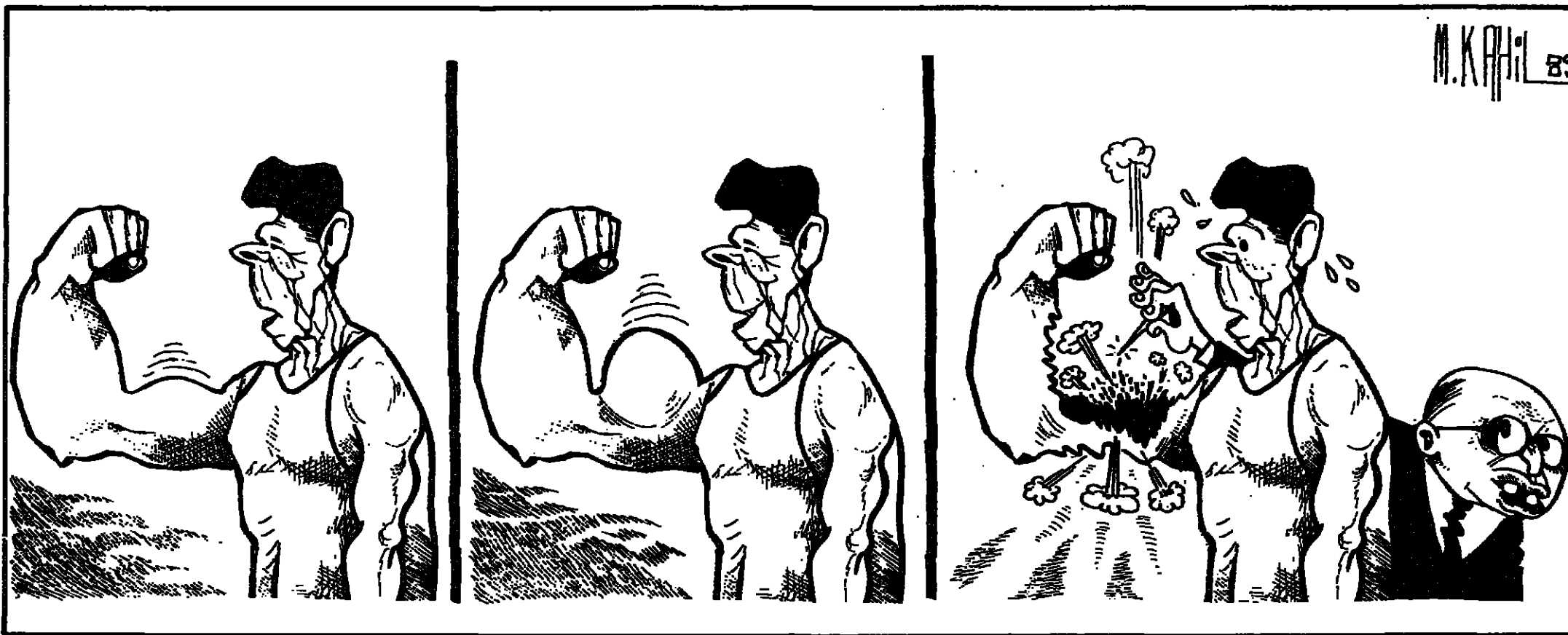
Does not Washington understand that an American pre-judgment of the settlements issue would seriously handicap any future negotiation?

To be sure, the Reagan initiative must be adjusted to changing circumstances: Jordan and the PLO are not ready to participate in talks — and cannot be counted on for some time to come.

But using the election season as an excuse to sit on one's hands, brooding over impracticalities and grinning aimlessly at Israelis and Arabs alike is no alternative.

The Reagan administration must try to break new ground — despite the uncertainties. The path to a solution inevitably brings one now to Palestinian leaders on the West Bank. They must be encouraged to take an initiative during the coming year, and Washington must demand that Mr. Begin make good on his pledge to grant the West Bank Arabs self-rule.

The writer, who has just completed three years as Washington correspondent of Ha'aretz, an Israeli morning newspaper, contributed this article to The New York Times.



U.N. argument on Chad counterposed by Libya

By Mary Astadourian

U.N. New York — Despite early indications that the U.S. was preparing to play a strong role in restraining Libya's Colonel Qadhafi from his so-called "aggression" against the regime of Chadian President Hissene Habre, France, although reluctant at first, got into the driver's seat and began to assert itself both on the field and at the United Nations.

The problem between the two neighbouring states of Libya and Chad, which has been before the U.N. since last February, has split into two separate yet related issues and resulted in the holding of two sets of Security Council meetings which met back to back for several days. The first set were convened and Chad's request and dealt with Libya's intervention in Chad. The second set resulted from Libya's complaints that U.S. troops and military equipment — sent to Sudan, Egypt, Somalia and Oman for a series of military exercises — were threatening the security of the region. Libyan representatives here asserted that these exercises were merely an excuse for the U.S. to meddle further in the Middle East.

It soon became evident that the U.S. has basically backed away from the issue. Early in the Chad-Libya debate U.N. sources confirmed that the U.S. was helping Chad draw up a resolution to be brought before the council. But no resolution surfaced. Furthermore, the deputy U.S. ambassador, Charles Lichtenstein, did not even speak during the council meeting on Chad's complaint, but reserved all his comments for the meetings on Libya's complaint against the U.S.

Although the U.S. was not alone in criticising Col. Qadhafi, no major Western power came to the defence of the Reagan administration.

Meanwhile, Egypt has remained conspicuously out of the picture. It is thought the reason is that, anxious to reassert itself as a major Middle East power, Egypt did not want to damage these efforts by flaunting the fact that U.S.-sponsored military manoeuvres were under way within its borders.

The Egyptian delegate limited his contribution to a brief speech stating that Libyan intervention in Chad is not in the interests of African unity. However, Sudan spoke out boldly and frequently.

Although few here think that the Chad-Libya conflict will be solved at the U.N., there are a number of opinions as to what the outcome may be. One formula indicates a possible accommodation of policies between Libya and France, whereby an acceptable leader to both — other than Hissene Habre and Goukouni Oueddei — will be chosen. Another possibility is that a new defence line — much like the Awali line in Lebanon — will be drawn, possibly leading to a de facto partition of Chad into two specific spheres of influence. Libyan and French. Although the U.S. would not like this option, it is believed it would accept it if it was a way to contain Col. Qadhafi's thrust. — Middle East International



New drive by Japanese Socialists

By Eliot Taylor

TOKYO — The Japan Socialist Party (JSP), racked for years by internal ideological disputes, is making a fresh attempt to rid itself of its image as the country's perennial opposition party.

The JSP has been in office only once since the end of the World War II when it led a coalition in 1947 and 1948.

It believes there is now a growing need to change national priorities to provide more social welfare at home and increased Japanese aid to the Third World poor.

During the past 28 years of unbroken rule by the conservative Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), the JSP has remained the largest opposition grouping, but its electoral support has been steadily declining. Its share of the popular vote in elections for the House of Representatives hit an all-time low of 19.3 per cent in the last election in 1980.

Following the loss of some seats in June's poll for the rubber-stamp upper house, Masashi Ishibashi has taken on the formidable task of trying to reshape the JSP as an alternative government in the eyes of Japan's 84 million voters.

He replaces Ichio Asakura, 68, who stepped down following the election after five years as chairman, saying the JSP could no longer rely on slogans calling for Japanese neutrality and defence of the pacifist constitution to win votes.

"A member of parliament since 1955, Mr. Ishibashi, 58, believes part of the party's problems arise from a problem with the image of socialism in general.

"Socialism is no longer received so readily as in the past. It has a rather negative image which has had a direct effect on our party."

Mr. Ishibashi told Reuters in an interview.

Commentators, however, place much of the blame on the party itself, saying voters have been turned off by persistent ideological infighting between orthodox Marxists and others — distracting the party from practical policy issues.

Also, many voters have come to view the JSP as simply a political extension of the four-million-strong Sohyo, Japan's largest trade union group.

The mass-circulation *mainichi* Shinbun said in a recent editorial that the JSP had turned into a mere pressure group keen on defending the interests of Sohyo but no longer capable of meeting the needs of the nation and coping with the rapidly changing social and economic circumstances.

Mr. Ishibashi accepts some of the criticism. "There will be no other way but to face it and gradually adjust ourselves," he said.

Despite Japan's rapid post-war industrial growth and the accompanying rise to affluence under the LDP, the country still lags well behind other industrial nations in welfare programmes and social amenities. This is one area where Mr. Ishibashi believes the Socialist Party can take the initiative from the LDP.

Strongly opposed to Japan having any armed forces and a confirmed neutralist, Mr. Ishibashi is highly critical of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's defence policies, the U.S. security alliance and Mr. Nakasone's talk of strengthening Japan's world political role.

"Being a political power seems to tickle the nationalistic sentiment of the Japanese. They would feel pleased to hear that Japan is the number two or three power in the world," Mr. Ishibashi said.

Instead, he wants Japan to become what he describes as a major "cultural power," devoting the money now spent on defence to improving social welfare facilities and increasing aid to the Third World.

"Japan should actively deal with the north-south problem. Its development assistance is small in terms of amount and, in many cases, is tied to compulsory purchases of Japanese products," he added.

Mr. Ishibashi said the JSP has to develop a new approach to socialism, possibly incorporating some of the merits of capitalism, but he rejects West European social democratic parties as models.

"Socialism in Western Europe cannot be our model. The most definite point of difference is that they recognise nuclear arms and also acknowledge military alliances," he said.

The new Socialist Party leader said he believed the JSP's best hope of attaining power was through a coalition with other minority parties. He said the prolongation of one-party rule by the LDP was unhealthy, and a coalition government should be formed as a transitional step.

However, most analysts see little chance of the opposition posing a serious threat to the dominance of the LDP.

"Clearly, the LDP is going to rule from here on in. There is no other party that is even putting up enough candidates to be able to take over the government," Professor Nathaniel Thayer, director of Asian studies at America's Johns Hopkins University, recently told foreign correspondents in Tokyo.

U.S. historian, Soviet scientist positive on Reagan's return

By Christopher Hanson

Reuter

WASHINGTON — If President Reagan runs for re-election in 1984 he will win, according to a political litmus test devised by a U.S. historian and a Soviet scientist.

"Predict a Republican victory if Mr. Reagan runs again," the historian, Alan Lichtman of American University, recently told a lecture audience, explaining that he had devised his scheme for predicting elections along with Soviet scientist Volodia Keilis-Borok, who predicts earthquakes.

The two met at California's Stanford University in 1981 and, hypothesising that elections are much like earthquakes, produced a list of 13 indicators or "keys" which they applied to every presidential election since 1860. Mr.

Lichtman said.

He said the keys point to a solid Mr. Reagan victory in 1984, despite polls that now show him trailing Democratic rivals, just as they foretold a defeat for Jimmy Carter in 1980, although he had led Mr. Reagan in some opinion surveys.

Mr. Lichtman said that based on election patterns of the past 120 years, an incumbent's chances of winning are raised each time he can answer "yes" to six questions.

1. Did the party in power receive at least 51 per cent of the popular vote in the previous election? Mr. Reagan did in 1980.

2. Is the sitting president seeking re-election? Mr. Reagan has not said, but White House insiders are convinced he will.

3. Did he achieve major policy changes? Mr. Reagan did with big cuts in social programmes and major military budget increases.

4. Was there a major foreign policy success? Not yet.

5. Is the incumbent charismatic or a national hero? Many believe Mr. Reagan's great personal appeal is a kind of charisma.

6. Was the yearly mean per capita rate of growth in real gross national product during the incumbent's first term equal to or more than one per cent greater than that of the prior eight years? With the economy recovering from a recession that began under Mr. Carter, Mr. Reagan should be able to answer "yes", according to Mr. Lichtman.

Thus, five of the first six key questions point to a Reagan victory, he said. He added that history shows an incumbent's election chances also increase each time he can answer "no" to the remaining questions:

7. Was there a serious contest for the incumbent party nomination? White House officials discount any such threat.

8. Was there a major third-party campaign? The answer for 1984 is unclear, but former Congressman John Anderson may run.

9. Was there an election-year recession or depression? The answer for 1984 is likely to be "no", according to most economists, who foresee continued economic recovery.

10. Was there major social unrest in the nation during the incumbent administration? Mr. Lichtman said an example of major social unrest was the rioting that shook American cities in 1968 but that unrest on this scale was unlikely before the election.

11. Was the incumbent administration tainted by major scandal? There have been allegations of impropriety against Mr. Reagan aides, but these do not seem to have tainted him. The "debate" scandal, in which the Reagan campaign got stolen brief-

ing papers from the Carter camp prior to a major 1980 campaign debate, has recently appeared to be dying down.

12. Is the challenging party candidate charismatic or a national hero? Mr. Lichtman says the answer for 1984 is likely to be "no", unless the Democrats choose Senator John Glenn of Ohio, whose exploits as an astronaut won him hero status.

13. Did the incumbent suffer a major foreign setback? Mr. Reagan has not suffered one so far.

Mr. Lichtman said history shows that if six or more of the 13 questions go against the incumbent he will lose, but that in Mr. Reagan's case only three or four of the questions may be answered unfavourably in 1984: He may not yet have won a major foreign success, may possibly be tainted by scandals, may face Mr. Glenn, the national hero candidate, and may suffer some voter

disfavour due to lingering effects of the recession.

Thus Mr. Reagan is a likely winner should he seek re-election in 1984," Mr. Lichtman said.

In 1980, by contrast, nine of the questions went against Mr. Carter. He had won in 1976 with less than 51 per cent of the vote, lacked charisma, was strongly challenged for renomination, was beset by recession and by alleged scandals, including a controversial loan his brother Billy got from Libya, had won no major policy changes, suffered a major foreign defeat in the Iran hostage crisis, and faced Mr. Reagan, a more charismatic opponent, in the general election.

Mr. Lichtman said that if Mr. Reagan chooses not to run in 1984 all bets are off, because the new Republican candidate would lose the advantages of incumbency and would have difficulty taking credit for Mr. Reagan's achievements.

Bilal: Islam's first muezzin

Written By Barry Hoberman
Illustrated By Michael
Grimsdale

One of the most characteristic --and stirring evocative-- symbols of Islam is the *adhan*, the Arabic call to prayer, dramatically intoned by a muezzin from high atop a lofty minaret. Heard once, it is never forgotten. The use of the *adhan* goes back to the lifetime of the Prophet Muhammad, and is mentioned once in the Koran, in connection with the Friday assembly:

O believers, when proclamation is made for prayer on the day of Congregation, hasten to God's remembrance and leave trafficking aside, that is better for you, did you but know.

— Sura 62:4

Muslim tradition supplies the story of how the *adhan* came to be used to announce the times of the five daily prayers. After the emigration of Muhammad and his followers from Makkah (Mecca) to Medina -- which is called the *Hijra* -- a believer named 'Abd Allah Ibn Zaid had a vision in which he tried to buy a wooden clapper to summon people to prayer. But the man who had the clapper advised him to call out to the people instead and to cry:

*God is most great! God is most great!
I testify that there is no god but God.
I testify that Muhammad is the Apostle of God.
Come to prayer! Come to prayer!
Come to salvation! Come to salvation!
God is most great! God is most great!
There is no god but God.*

According to Ibn Ishaq, the eighth-century biographer of the Prophet, Ibn Zaid went to Muhammad with his story and Muhammad, approving, told him to ask an Ethiopian named Bilal, who had a marvelous voice, to call the Muslims to prayer. As Ibn Ishaq told the story (in Albert Guillaume's translation):

When the Apostle was told of this he said that it was a true vision if God so willed it, and that he should go to Bilal and communicate it to him so that he might call to prayer thus, for he had a more penetrating voice. When Bilal acted as muezzin, 'Umar I, who later became the second caliph, heard him in his house and came to the Apostle, saying that he had seen precisely the same vision. The Apostle said 'God be praised for that'.

Though slightly different ver-

sions of the story exist, all agree that Islam's first muezzin was Bilal. But who was this man whom the sources credit with such key role in the nascent Muslim community?

Actually, very little is known. Bilal Ibn Rabah, an Ethiopian, was born in Makkah sometime in the late sixth century, of very humble parentage, and was one of the first inhabitants of Makkah to accept the religion that a local merchant named Muhammad the Prophet began to preach there around the year 610.

According to Ibn Ishaq, Bilal suffered for his immediate acceptance of Muhammad's message. In fact Bilal's master, Umayya Ibn Khalaf reportedly, "would bring him out at the hottest part of the day and throw him on his back in the open valley and have a great rock put on his chest; then he would say to him, 'You will stay here till you die or deny Muhammad and worship al-Lat and al-Uzza'" (pre-Islamic goddesses).

Bilal, however, would not renounce Islam and eventually Abu Bakr, later the most distinguished of the Prophet's Companions and the first Caliph, rescued him.

In 622, the year of *Hijra*, Bilal also migrated to Medina and over the next decade accompanied the Prophet on all military expeditions, serving, tradition says, as the Prophet's mace-bearer and steward, but also as a muezzin revered by Muslims for his majestically sonorous renditions of the *adhan*.

Bilal's finest hour came in January, 631, on an occasion regarded as one of the most hallowed moments in Islamic history. After the Muslim forces had captured Makkah, the Prophet's muezzin ascended to the top of the Ka'ba to call the believers to prayer -- the first time the call to prayer was heard within Islam's holiest city.

There is confusion about what happened to Bilal after the death of the Prophet in 632. Abu Bakr succeeded the Prophet as head of the Muslim community, and some sources say that Bilal acted as Abu Bakr's muezzin but subsequently declined to serve his successor, 'Umar Ibn al-Khattab, in the same capacity. Other authors say the Prophet's death signaled the end of Bilal's career as a muezzin, and that he called the faithful to prayer only twice more in his life -- once in Syria, to honour the visiting 'Umar, and a second time, in Medina, when he was specifically asked to do so by the Prophet's grandsons.

What seems clear is that at some point Bilal accompanied the Muslim armies to Syria and that he died there between 638 and 642, though the exact date of death and place of burial are disputed.

Yet if there is some disagreement concerning the hard facts of Bilal's life and death, his importance on a number of levels is incontestable. Muezzin guilds, especially those in Turkey and Africa, have traditionally venerated the original practitioner of their noble profession, and African Muslims as a whole feel a special closeness and kinship to him: he was an Ethiopian, after all, who had been exceptionally close to the Prophet, and is a model of steadfastness and devotion to the faith. The story of Bilal, in fact, remains the classic and most frequently cited demonstration that in the Prophet's eyes, the measure of a man was neither nationality nor social status, but piety.

— Aramco World magazine



Umayya Ibn Khalaf "would bring Bilal out at the hottest part of the day, throw him on his back -- and have a great rock put on his chest."

Randa Habib's
Corner

Untimely disturbance

In Amman we like theatres and adore all sorts of shows. We make it a point to attend all cultural activities and this is a very healthy sign. But when these activities take place in the Palace of Culture, for example, we always miss the end of the show.

Let me elaborate. The Palace of Culture can seat several hundred people and when the programme is popular the place is full; it is then that people do not stay until the end. They are so scared of being caught in the crowd that as soon as the end of the show approaches they just leave not bothering to see the last scenes.

The other evening I was enjoying the excellent Chinese acrobatic show. The place was full and this is understandable. Around the end of the show the speaker was presenting the last show by saying: "This show that we have left for the end is the pride of our group, it was awarded the first prize in a festival in France..." exactly at that moment my neighbours chose to stand up and head for the exit.

As they were not the only ones to have this reaction many persons were making their way in the darkness to find the exit, it did not take long for a crowd to form. The people who were standing were disturbing the sitting ones who started to grumble. As a result from those sitting and those standing very few people had the privilege of seeing the most exciting part of the show. Does the wish of reaching one's car five minutes before the other explain this panic?

Islam flourishes in West Germany

By Murad W. Hofmann

It seems scarcely conceivable but the first Muslim community in Germany existed as early as the time of Frederick the Great. He had integrated Tartar stragglers from the forces of his enemy Catherine the Great in his Prussian hussars without further ado. With the magnanimity of an enlightened monarch, he provided his Muslim soldiers with a mosque at Berlin in 1732. As M.S. Abdullah tells in his amazing "History of Islam in Germany", this mosque was later looked after by an Imam Osman, who had the rank of a Prussian Lieutenant.

It was not therefore today's Turkish guest-workers who founded the first community of Turkish Muslim on German soil but their prisoner of war predecessors in the 17th and 18th centuries. The fact that Kaiser Wilhelm II -- "Friend and Protector of the Islamic World" -- had another mosque established in the Wundorf POW camp near Berlin thus accorded with a tradition of religious tolerance: From 1914 this mosque met the needs of some 15,000 Muslims from British, French, and Russian colonies.

During the World War II, there were at times over 150,000 Muslim soldiers in the German army.

A start was even made in 1944 on training Mullahs in Germany. At the same time, rather curiously, several 16 year-old members of Hamburg's marine section of the Hitler Youth became Muslims. Their number included such prominent figures to-be as Amiyun Neuhaus, the Hamburg banker, and Mahmoud Heitmann, security adviser to Saudi Arabia.

Today over one and a half million Muslims -- mostly Turks -- live in the Federal Republic of Germany. Their mosques and also their Koran Schools (banned in Turkey) and religious orders -- including the Suleymanli and Nurdshuk movements -- are to be found in almost every German town. There are also German-speaking Muslim communities, particularly in Aachen, Berlin, Cologne, Hamburg, and Munich. They reflect the diversity of this faith, even though Sunni Islam, deriving from the Hanafi school of law, also dominates in Germany.

The Ahmadiya sect has been established in Berlin since the 1920s. Hamburg's mosque on the other hand, is a centre for the Shiite sect.

The fast-growing Islamic community in Munich is particularly influential. Fatima Heeren publishes the "Al-Islam" magazine there, and is also in charge of the

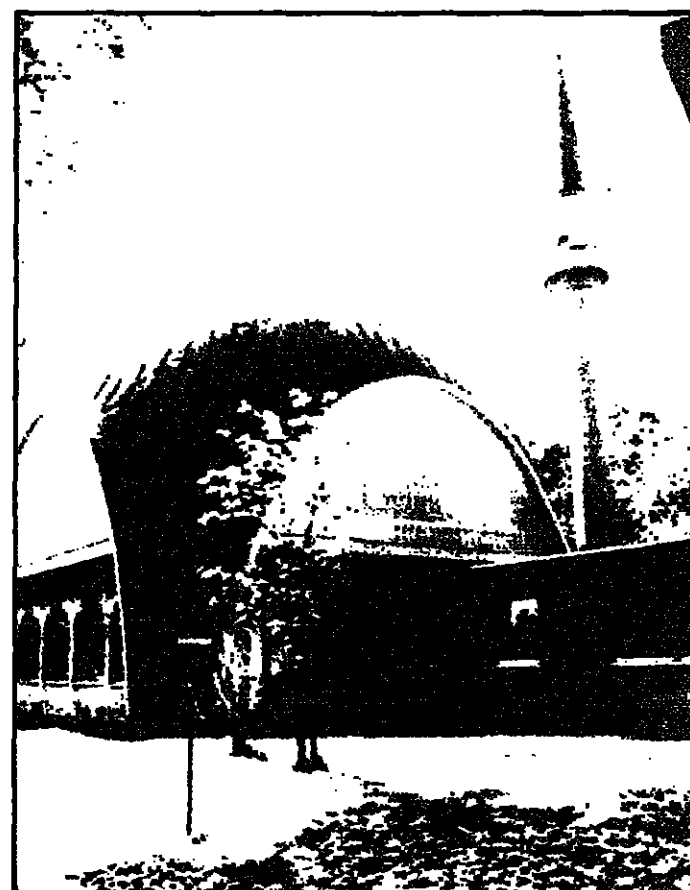
first translation of the Koran by German Muslims.

Islamic writings in German are mainly published by the Verlag Islamische Bibliothek Muhammad Rassoul in Cologne. The publishing programme ranges from Mosques for colouring by way of Divorce in Islamic Law to A philosophical way to Islam.

German Muslims -- and there may be anywhere between 2,000 and 10,000 by now -- have been meeting for weekend seminars three times a year ever since 1976. The driving-forces are Ahmad von Denffer and Muhammad Siddiq. Other people -- such as Muhammad Aman Hobohm -- devote themselves to the translation of the Koran, contribute towards development of a curriculum for teaching of the Islamic religion in North Rhine-Westphalia, or assist in evaluation of school books for use by Muslims.

Among the Germans who have recently gone over to Islam there are remarkably many university graduates, and even Catholic and Protestant theologians. Most of them have been decisively impressed by what they saw in Islamic countries, experiencing Islam as a third way between libertinage and totalitarianism.

— Kultur Chronik, W. Germany



The mosque in the Freimann district of Munich



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SPORTS

Arnoux wins Dutch race, challenges for championship

ZANDVOORT, Netherlands (R) — Rene Arnoux of France drove his Ferrari to victory in the Dutch Grand Prix Sunday to mount a strong World Championship challenge after both his main rivals knocked themselves out of the race.

Arnoux's victory moved him up to second place in the drivers championship standings with 43

points, eight behind Renault driver Alain Prost of France and six ahead of former Champion Nelson Piquet of Brazil in a Brabham. It was a double triumph for Ferrari, with Arnoux's teammate and compatriot Patrick Tambay taking second place to move level with Piquet in third place with 37 points.

For the first 41 laps of the 72-lap race, however, it appeared the outcome would be very different. Piquet led throughout after a storming start from first position on the grid, challenged by Prost in second place with the rest of the field dropping behind.

But things changed dramatically on the 41st lap as Prost and Piquet collided when Prost tried to steal the lead.

The collision came at the hairpin end of the long, fast straight when both drivers were braking hard. Prost tried to slip by on the inside, skidded slightly and hit Piquet who swerved off the track into a retaining wall of rubber tyres. The Brazilian climbed out unhurt.

Prost continued for half a lap, but suddenly slewed off the track in a shower of sparks and smoke at a corner as his suspension collapsed, apparently damaged in the collision.

This left Arnoux, who had been about 10 seconds behind the leaders, at the head of the race with a comfortable lead of around 45

seconds over Riccardo Patrese of Italy in a Brabham.

Afterwards, Piquet told journalists that he believed the collision had been an accident.

"Nobody leading the championship would do that deliberately," he said.

With three more Grands Prix this season, Sunday's result has thrown the World Championship wide open. The scene is now set for a battle royal between Prost and Arnoux at the remaining races at Monza in Italy, Brands Hatch in Britain and Kyalami in South Africa.

Nakano supreme in pro sprint final

ZURICH (R) — Koichi Nakano of Japan claimed a record-equalling seventh world professional sprint cycling title here on Sunday.

The 27-year-old millionaire from Fukuoka romped to success with a 2-0 victory over French hope Yve Cahard in a one-sided final.

Nakano did not need a deciding race as he charged away from Olympic silver medallist Cahard in both heats.

The Frenchman managed to stay with him first time out, but Nakano was always in command and beat him by the length of his front wheel.

Nakano, who was made a for-

tune from the Japanese-invented gambling sport of Keirin bike racing, sped clear of his rival with half a lap of the second leg remaining and found time to punch the air in triumph as he crossed the line comfortably ahead.

Nakano said after matching the seven triumphs registered by Italian sprint king Antonio Maspes between 1955 and 1964: "I do not yet know whether I shall go for the record next year — I am getting older."

"For the moment I am very pleased to have won here."

Italian Octavio Dazzan, bruised and battered after crashing in the Keirin final on Wednesday night, snatched the bronze medal from

Masamitsu Takizawa in a much more exciting third place final.

The Japanese shot across the line first in the opening heat but determined riding by the bandaged Italian enabled him to square the match and win the deciding by rather less than half a wheel.

The Italians had further cause for celebration because Bruno Vicini surprised rated Dutchmen Rene Kos and Martin Havik in the professional motor-paced final.

Vicini finished just 10 metres ahead of former World Champion Kos after an hour-long struggle for supremacy. Havik came third, a further 20 metres behind.

It was the first professional motor-paced win by an Italian for 34 years. Elio Frosio last achieved the feat in Copenhagen in 1949.

Michael Marcussen of Denmark turned last year's silver into gold despite being involved in a multiple crash midway through the 50km amateur points race.

The Dane, one of seven riders who tumbled down the steeply-banked concrete track, escaped unhurt.

Minutes later the 27-year-old bespectacled Dane rode away from the front of the pack and gained a lap.

He was joined in the break by defending champion Hans Joachim Pohl of East Germany, not involved in the spill, and Ivan Romanov of the Soviet Union, riding with the top of his right leg badly grazed as a result of the accident.

Pohl, well behind Marcussen after a series of points-scoring sprints, settled for second place with the courageous Soviet, who also punctured later, third.

JORDAN TIMES
Tel: 666265
666320

Dutch defeat Soviets in epic European hockey final

AMSTERDAM (R) — The Netherlands took the gold medal at the Men's European Hockey Championship Sunday after an epic struggle when they defeated the Soviet Union in the first penalty-shot decider of the tournament's history.

The Dutch scored eight penalties to the Soviet Union's six to take their first European title.

Neither team could get the upper hand in the thrilling see-saw match. Rob Bouwman opened the scoring for the home side after 13 minutes but only four minutes later, Oleg Zagorodnev equalised on a break from a Dutch short corner.

The Soviet Union pulled ahead in the second half with a goal from captain Farit Zigagierov. But Theodor Doyer replied for the Netherlands in the 65th minute to leave the score 3-2 at full time.

A European men's final had never gone to extra time and the teams responded with a breath-taking display. The Netherlands went ahead with a goal from sub-

stitute Hidde Krulze, brother of the team's star ties.

But the Soviet Union fought back with two penalties in quick succession by substitute Viacheslav Mishurnov to go ahead 4-3.

Just when it looked as if the Soviets, who had never finished higher than ninth, would win the title, Tim Steens shot home the equalizer to save the home side.

Confusion surrounded the number of penalties the Soviet Union had scored in the shoot out but this was resolved.

Defending Champions West Germany gained consolation for not reaching the final here by taking the bronze medal with a 3-1 victory over Spain.

The Spaniards normally play defensively against the West Germans and that helped them win their qualifying round match 4-2. But on Sunday they pushed forward, leaving themselves exposed to the West Germans' lightning counter-attacks.

Defender dropped from America's Cup trials

NEWPORT, Rhode Island (R) — The New York Yacht Club's selection committee Sunday dropped the yacht Defender from the America's Cup trials, leaving Liberty and Courageous to fight for the chance to defend the cup for the United States next month.

Defender was eliminated immediately after losing two races to Liberty in moderate to fresh winds on Rhode Island Sound. Liberty won the first race by one minute and 10 seconds over an 11-mile course and took the second race by one minute and 16 seconds over an eight-mile course.

The American trials must end no later than September 8 and either Liberty or Courageous will defend the Cup against either Australia 11 or Britain's Victory '83 in a best-of-seven series of races starting on September 13.

The elimination came as a surprise to the Defender crew who thought they had earned a new lease on life by beating Courageous three times two days ago.

But Defender was not able to hold off either Liberty or Courageous on the upwind legs when the going was heavy.

"We have an obvious weakness in heavy air," said Defender's skipper Tom Blackaller. "We'd known it for a long time and we worked hard to try and solve that weakness but we weren't able to do it."

Crown Hotel holds swimming competition

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 80 swimmers of all ages took part in a swimming competition organised by the Amman Crown Hotel Sunday afternoon. The swimmers represented Al Hussein Youth City Club, the Orthodox Club, the Royal Automobile Club and the Crown Hotel Country and Sports Complex. The swimming competition was held under the patronage of speaker of the National Consultative Council Suleiman Arar who distributed trophies, prizes and medals to the winners. Also attending the competition were the director of the Youth Welfare Organisation and invited guests.

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FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Consisting of three bedrooms, three salons, two dining rooms, two bathrooms, and kitchen; with telephone and central heating.

Location: 7th Circle, near the American Community School.
Please call tel: 812950

DELUXE FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Ground floor flat consisting of three bedrooms, salon, dining room, two bathrooms and glassed-in veranda; with central heating, telephone and a garden.

Location: Al Hussein Housing Estate
Tel: 673641

FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR RENT IN SHMEISANI

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- 2) Two bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, small garden, centrally heated with telephone.
- 3) One bedroom, kitchen, bathroom, small veranda, centrally heated with telephone.

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PROUDLY PRESENTS A COMEDY

BUD SPENCER



LO CHIAMAVANO BULLDOZER

RAMOND HARMSTUEF JUEBENHOF

...RAF KOLBEHOF

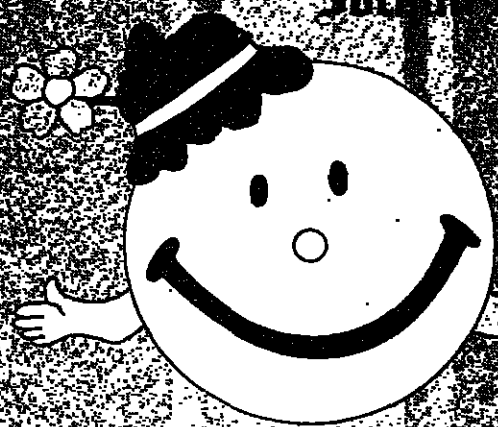
...MICHELE LUPO

MARCELLO FERRARO FRANCESCO SCARDAPALA

...BERNARDINO PINOCCI

...PIETRO CRIVELLO

Two hours of continuous laughing
Performances: 3:30, 6:00 and 8:30 p.m.



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ECONOMY

U.S. to grant Sudan \$19.7m

KHARTOUM (R) — The United States agreed Saturday to grant \$19.7 million for road maintenance and rehabilitation in southern Sudan, the official Sudanese News Agency Suna said.

It reported the signing of an aid agreement by Finance Minister Ibrahim Monim Mansour and U.S. Ambassador Hume Horan. The project is the first phase in a long-term effort by the government and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to improve the road network in southern Sudan, Suna said.

The agreement to be implemented over a six-year period will rehabilitate about 300 kilometres of road in the equatorial and Bahr El Ghazal regions.

In addition to Saturday's accord, U.S. aid to southern Sudan includes \$10 million to improve the road from Juba to Kenya, \$10 million for health care and \$500,000 towards local government planning, Suna said.

Overall U.S. economic aid to Sudan for 1983 is expected to exceed \$160 million.

Agreements have already been signed for \$50 million of food aid and \$68 million for balance of payments assistance.

Moroccan oil import credit pact foundered

BAHRAIN (R) — A credit package to finance Moroccan oil imports has foundered after Morocco announced plans to reschedule medium and long-term debts, banking sources said Saturday.

A signing ceremony planned in Casablanca for the \$200 million letter of credit refinancing facility was cancelled after some of the 25 international banks involved in the package withdrew, they said. Gulf international bank officials said on Wednesday the signing would go ahead as planned as long as other participant banks agreed, because the one-year credit, for which the bank was agent, clearly was a short-term transaction.

But a small number of banks withdrew completely from the deal and others indicated they would not participate unless the terms were tightened, the sources said.

The financing to the state oil concern Marocaine de l'Industrie de Raffinage involved 90-day letters of credit to be refinanced by the banks for a further 180 days at 2% of a percentage point over London Inter Bank Offered Rates (LIBOR).

They said the financing might reemerge, probably with tougher terms, after Morocco's rescheduling proposals, to be outlined at a meeting in Rabat on Sept. 9, became clearer.

Oxford seminar to examine energy issues

OXFORD, England (OPECNA) — Structural changes in the oil industry, problems of energy demand, the energy policies of industrialised countries and alternative fuels to oil are some of the issues to be examined at the 1983 Oxford energy seminar which opens here Monday.

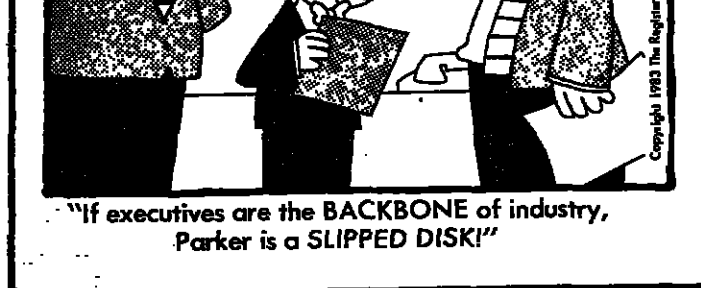
Mr. Robert Mabro, coordinator of the annual event, said he believed that although the meetings were "very informal", they had contributed towards improving the North-South atmosphere. Participants, from both developed and Third World nations, discussed a wide range of problems related to energy issues and North-South relations, he added.

This year's conference, the fifth in the series, is organised by St. Catherine's College, Oxford and co-sponsored by OPEC and OPEC.

Among the participants will be OPEC Deputy Secretary General Fadhil Al Chalabi and OPEC Secretary General Ali A. Attiga.

Representatives from developing countries include Mr. Ali Jaidah, managing director of the Qatar General Petroleum Corporation, Mr. Alberto Quiros, president of Venezuela's Menem Oil Company, and Mr. Shigeaki Ueki, president of Petrobras of Brazil.

From the industrialised world, participating oil executives include Mr. Peter Baxendell, chairman of Shell Petroleum (U.K.), Mr. Marcello Colitti, vice chairman of Agip (Italy) and Mr. Alfred Decrane Jr., president of Texaco (United States).



"If executives are the BACKBONE of industry, Parker is a SLIPPED DISK!"

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ACEEP

YATHS

HISRAP

CUSPER

WHAT YOU MIGHT FIND IN AN AUTO-MOBILE GRAVEYARD.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: OF

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LIGHT PROBE INDUCE AMOGBA

Answer: Some people who don't pay taxes in due time—DO TIME

Kremlin calls for speed-up in developing new technology

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet leadership Sunday called for a speed-up in the development of new technology, saying it was vital to keep up with the pace of change in the West.

In a special decree published in the press, the government ordered factories to expand research departments and said measures would be taken to assure a much swifter exchange of technical knowledge within the country.

It also announced that from 1985 the authorities would offer rewards of up to 40,000 roubles (\$52,000) for inventions or schemes which introduced new technological ideas.

The decree said the whole technology issue was of vital importance because it was one of the "main areas of competition between the socialist and capitalist

systems."

The new measure appeared to reflect growing Kremlin concern over the technology gap between the Soviet Union and the West.

Western experts say this has been steadily widening in the past few years, when Soviet industry has been unable to keep up with the rapid development of computers and robots in the United States, Japan and Western Europe.

The effects of this lag have also been making themselves felt on the country's export figures.

Machinery and manufactured products, which once formed half of all Moscow's exports, made up only 13 per cent last year, the lowest level since World War II.

Soviet Leader Mr. Yuri Andropov has repeatedly stressed the

need to improve the quality and technological level of Soviet products and Sunday's decree had clearly been formulated in response to those demands.

It sharply criticised the industrial ministries and the Academy of Sciences for failing to ensure a rapid and steady development of new technology in the past years.

As a result too much of Soviet industry was simply behind the times, it said.

The major problem was a lack of proper cooperation between academic institutes working on new ideas and the industries which were intended to use them, the decree concluded.

It called for the responsible authorities to change that by drafting long-range research programmes which would bring academics and

engineers closer together.

The decree also called for a move towards much greater standardisation in Soviet industry so that new technologies would find wider and faster application.

Western experts believe that the most advanced technological developments in the Soviet Union are carried out within the military sphere and are rarely transferred to the civilian sector.

The decree made no mention of cooperation with Western companies.

Some Western analysts believe Soviet computer development has been based largely on copies of Western hardware and predict Moscow will need to work more closely with U.S. and Japanese companies if it wants to keep up with them in the years ahead.

IDB to finance Algerian imports

JEDDAH (R) — The Islamic Development Bank said Sunday it had agreed to finance imports of industrial goods worth \$11 million by Algeria's National Steel Corporation.

It said in a statement that this brought total financing by the Bank for Algeria in the current Islamic year which started last October to \$97 million.

In a separate statement, the bank said its board of directors began a meeting here Sunday to discuss a number of new financing projects for Islamic countries and consider the bank's operational plan for the next year.

Saudi riyal deposit rates steady

BAHRAIN (R) — Interest rates on large Saudi riyal deposit at offshore banks in Bahrain were unchanged from Saturday after it became clear that the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency intended to leave the parity of the riyal unchanged at 3.48 to the dollar, dealers said.

The spot riyal was quoted at 3.4805/15 to the dollar in early trading.

The dealers said there were some expectations of rates edging down slightly during the next two days, but trading was expected to be quiet until Tuesday because of the closure of the London Euro-dollar market Monday for a bank holiday.

Experts meet in Turkey to discuss world financial issues

ISTANBUL (R) — An international group of 40 financial, banking, aid and development experts will open a three-day meeting in Istanbul Monday to discuss world monetary issues.

The informal group, convened by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the private North-South round table organisation, will devote much of the conference to the developing world's foreign debt problems.

UNDP officials said that it could produce agenda suggestions for an international conference on revising the world monetary system similar to the 1944 Bretton Woods conference, which created the International Monetary Fund

(IMF) and the World Bank.

The opening and closing sessions are expected to be chaired by Philippines' Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Cesar Virata.

Other participants include Pakistan's Planning and Development Minister Mahbub ul Haq, UNDP chief Mr. Bradford Morse, African Development Bank President Mung Ombao, Bank of Tokyo Managing Director Eiichi Matsumoto and Nigerian Central Bank Executive Director G. Nwankwo.

After an open inaugural session, including a welcoming address by Turkey's minister for external economic relations, Mr. Sermet Refik Pasin, delegates will

begin a series of private discussions.

Topics will include developing countries' external debts, estimated by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development at \$626 billion last year, human resource development, aid flow and institutional reform.

The officials said special attention would be given to how formal mechanisms could be set up for debt renegotiations, international credit-rating and financing shortfalls in commodity trade.

Other major topics will include the problems of dealing with the human cost of recession and how to develop human resources.

Saudi Arabian electricity reaches 90% of population

RIYADH (R) — Saudi Arabia's electrification programme, which exceeded the target set for it under the country's current five-year plan which ends in 1985.

Mr. Youssef Al Hamad, deputy minister at the ministry of industry and electricity, told reporters that the number of electricity consumers had risen threefold in eight years to 7.7 million, more than 90 per cent of the kingdom's population.

The five-year plan's target was 80 per cent, he added.

Mr. Hamad said that during the eight years that followed the creation of his ministry in 1975, generating capacity rose almost nine times to more than 4,000 megawatts and power now covered more than 3,000 towns and vil-

lages.

To meet the expected 40 per cent annual growth in electricity requirements, the ministry is now consolidating generating capacity by setting up new power stations, he said.

The expansion programme has been financed by the government through easy loans from the Saudi Industrial Development Fund and other official subsidies.

According to Mr. Hamad, the Saudi Industrial Development Fund extended 2.55 billion Saudi riyals (\$740 million) to the electricity sector in 1976.

In 1982, electricity allocations were 32.63 billion riyals (\$9.4 billion).

Mr. Hamad said he believed the loans should be paid back eve-

nually when the industry becomes profitable.

But now that citizens had a better standard of living, the government should not alone be expected to finance the expansion of electricity supply, he said.

However, subsidies to the industry, which have been generally blamed for the sharp increase in electricity use, should be looked at as part of a general policy towards government support.

One kilowatt is sold to customers at about seven halalas (about two cents) while according to Mr. Hamad the cost amounts to 24 halalas (about seven cents).

Asked about a national grid, Mr. Hamad said connections would be made on a regional level and then extended.

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: This is your time to get into the various practical details and matters of a very financial nature, and it is urged that you do get in touch with mundane minded persons to add to success.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Plan how to become more successful and gain advice from experts that will be most helpful to you. Don't break promises.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Early make those appointments for recreation and tonight all works out just fine. Then get busy improving appearance.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Have the secret discussions necessary so that your life becomes more safe and secure. Steer clear of men who are too demanding.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Get in touch with friends who can help you gain better social status and pleasures and forget business matters.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You can handle worldly matters today, but tonight avoid spending money for recreation. Show that you can please those in power.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study those periodicals that can bring you the information you need so that you can have greater advancement. Express kindness.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Study the best method for paying your bills so that creditors are pleased and satisfied. Then be careful in motion and avoid accidents.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Have that discussion with a partner that can lead to greater productivity in the days ahead. Be clever and invest wisely.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Get your work organized so that higher-ups will give you their OK and more benefits. Don't try to force your ideas on others.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get every phase of your life organized in a most intelligent way and be very practical and down to earth. Be active today.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Show kin that you are devoted and care for their well being, then forget those who gossip. Daytime is best for entertaining at home.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get into the details of any correspondence or other communications you have and get good results. Visit friends today.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one of those charming young persons who will always look at the practical side of things so be sure to plan for a good education so that there can be much success during the lifetime, especially in the field of business.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword By Nancy McCarthy

ACROSS

1 Ant, old style

6 Wine

10 Tatters

14 Unfettered

15 Always

16 Privy to

17 Parsonage

18 Rabbie

20 Relative of a xyst

21 Optical illusion

22 Anger

23 Song-like

25 Hunters

27 Shuts down

30 Mediocre mark

DOWN

31 Lap robe

32 Kind of infection

34 Fortified the punch

38 Astronaut

40 Ages

42 Odense native

43 Fleish

45 More wily

47 Stannum

48 Variety of lettuce

50 Wild prank

52 Set

56 Construction metal

57 Ms. Gardner

58 Valuable violins

60 Goes one up on

63 The Ten Commandments

65 Have words with

66 Take hold

67 Spheres

68 Lament

69 Diminutive ending

70 Come across

71 On the qui vive

DOWN

1 Stately

2 Protective ditch

3 Comedy spiel

4 Student papers

5 Golf gadget

6 Foot treatments

7 Atop

8 Furnish with a new crew

9 Disastrous

10 River in Spain

11 Vessel: comb. form

12 Calabash, for one

13 Dirks, old style

19 Paired

21 Hazy

24 Thing, in law

26 Understand

27 Rugged rock

28 Soothe

29 Norman

30 Vincent—

33 Most finicky

35 List

36 Geraint's lady

37 Sand hill in England

39 Symbol of office

41 Cults

44 Upright

48 Scottish explorer

49 Desert wind

51 Gas, in Coventry

52 Sponge

53 Open

54 Implied

55 Abrupt

56 Tidal rise

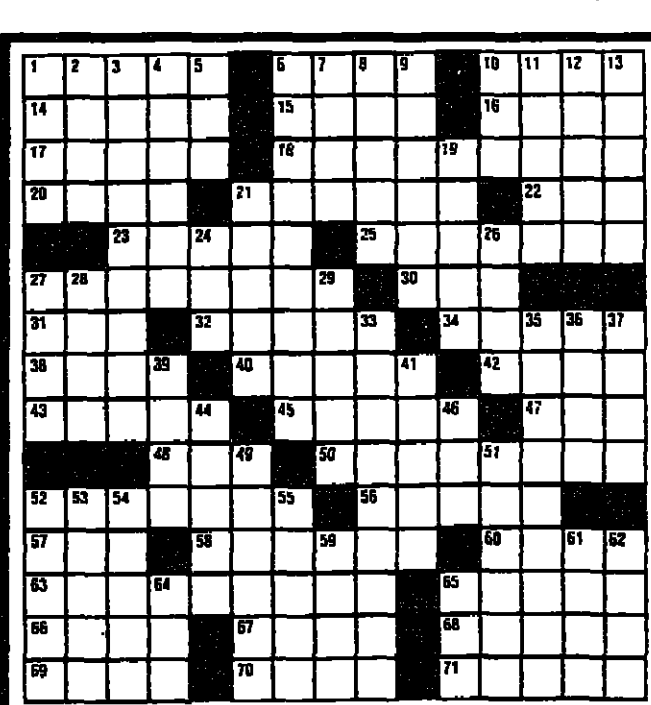
59 Toothpaste dispenser

61 Caty sound

62 Malled

64 Gibbon

65 MD's gp.



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WORLD

King remembrance rally blasts Reagan's policies

WASHINGTON (R) — At least 250,000 demonstrators massed in Washington to honour the assassinated black rights leader Martin Luther King, turning the rally into an outspoken protest against President Reagan's policies.

Speakers including Mr. King's widow and possible black presidential candidate Jesse Jackson addressed the multiracial crowd gathered at the Lincoln memorial near the White House.

They attacked Mr. Reagan policies ranging from jobs to civil rights to El Salvador and nuclear arms control.

What became an anti-Reagan rally of blacks, liberal whites, feminists, nuclear freeze crusaders, labour leaders and others was called to mark the 20th anniversary of the rally made historic by Mr. King's famous "I have a dream" speech.

The unifying theme was "jobs, peace and freedom." The inspirational slogan was: "We still have a dream."

Police tentatively estimated that 250,000 people were at the memorial. Rally leaders said more than 300,000 were assembled, surpassing the record 250,000 crowd when Mr. King spoke at the same spot in 1963.

For the crowd, Mr. King, shot dead in 1968, was the inspirational hero. But Mr. Reagan, on holiday in California, was the figure mentioned again and again in bitter terms.

The demonstrators chanted slogans such as "Reagan no more in 1984" and carried banners saying "Reagan kills dreams" and "Reagan must be stopped."

Coretta Scott King, the black leader's widow who also denounced Mr. Reagan in a radio broadcast earlier in the day, paid a moving tribute to her husband at the end of the 11-hour rally.

Telling the hushed crowd that "Martin Luther King Jr. is here today. I can feel it," she blinked back tears and said:

"Thank you for your dream, Martin. We are so proud to celebrate this day. It's your day, Martin. Your day."

Then a recording of Mr. King's original "I have a dream" speech boomed out over the loudspeakers complete with eerie

echoes of the applause of 20 years ago. The live crowd stood in silence and some joined hands. Mrs. King swayed her head to the cadence of her husband's voice.

The rally concluded with a saxophonist playing the civil rights anthem of Mr. King's crusade. "We shall overcome."

Benjamin Hooks, head of the national association for the advancement of coloured people, said: "We have come to declare war on the present policies of the Reagan administration."

Mr. Jackson, the Baptist minister and black leader who is considering running for president next year, denounced what he called the regressive Reagan machine and stirred the crowd to a frenzy of chanting by yelling in a preacher-like litany: "You must march on. Don't let them break your spirit. We will march on from the outhouse to the statehouse to the courthouse to the White House. March on. March on. March on."

Mr. Reagan issued a statement expressing sympathy with the marchers' goal of social justice and said Mr. King's 1963 speech was "a moving movement in American history."

Cardinal Sin criticises state handling of murder

MANILA (R) — The leader of 42 million Filipino Catholics attacked the government Saturday night for its handling of the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino and said it could not disclaim all responsibility for the killing.

Roman Catholic Cardinal Jaime Sin, known for his outspoken criticism of the authorities on human rights issues, declined Saturday to accept an invitation from President Ferdinand Marcos to join a special judicial commission to investigate the murder of former Sen. Aquino last Sunday.

In a speech in Manila a few hours after his decision Cardinal Sin said whether the government liked it or not, much of the anger and all of the resentment over Aquino's murder was directed at it.

"Even those who are not ready to pin the blame directly on the military find the government at fault because, whoever did the murder, one fact remains clear and unmistakable: Ninoy (Aquino) was killed while he was in the

custody of government security men," he said.

"And there is no way that the government can wash its hands clean and disclaim total responsibility for the killing," he added.

Sen. Aquino, who was considered the main rival of President Marcos, was assassinated last Sunday by an unidentified gunman as he was escorted from an aircraft that brought him home after three years' self-imposed exile in the United States.

Cardinal Sin said he declined to join the commission set up by Marcos in the wake of mounting public pressure for an independent inquiry into the killing because of an important meeting of the Roman Catholic Church synod in the Vatican. He also said he felt ill-fitted to sit on a panel of jurists.

His refusal to join the commission appeared to be a rebuff for Mr. Marcos. The commission had already run into problems when one of its five members indicated he would not take part because of ill-health.

British base said receives U.S. nuclear warheads

LONDON (R) — Nuclear warheads for U.S. cruise missiles have started to arrive in Britain, a newspaper report said.

The Mail on Sunday newspaper said in earlier editions that two nuclear warheads had arrived near Greenham Common, the airbase west of London which is due to receive Europe's first cruise missiles.

The newspaper, quoting an American source, said the warheads had been taken by road to a Royal Air Force base 25 kilometres northwest of Greenham Common.

A British ministry of defence spokesman said he could neither confirm nor deny the report. He told Reuters: "We've said before that they'll be arriving in the second half of this year, but we've declined to be more specific."

A total of 160 cruise missiles will eventually be based in Britain if there is no agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe at talks in Geneva.

Anti-nuclear activists have made Greenham Common a focal point for their protests, with blockades and demonstrations. They have announced no plans, however, to try to physically stop the arrival of cruise missiles.

Pope prays for assailant, kidnapped girl

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy (R) — Pope John Paul II prayed Sunday for Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turkish gunman who tried to kill him in May 1981, and a missing schoolgirl said to be held as a hostage by Mr. Agca's friends.

The linked prayers, at the end of the Pope's Sunday angelus address, stopped short of meeting demands set by presumed kidnappers of Emanuela Orlandi, the 15-year-old Vatican messenger's daughter who vanished on June 22.

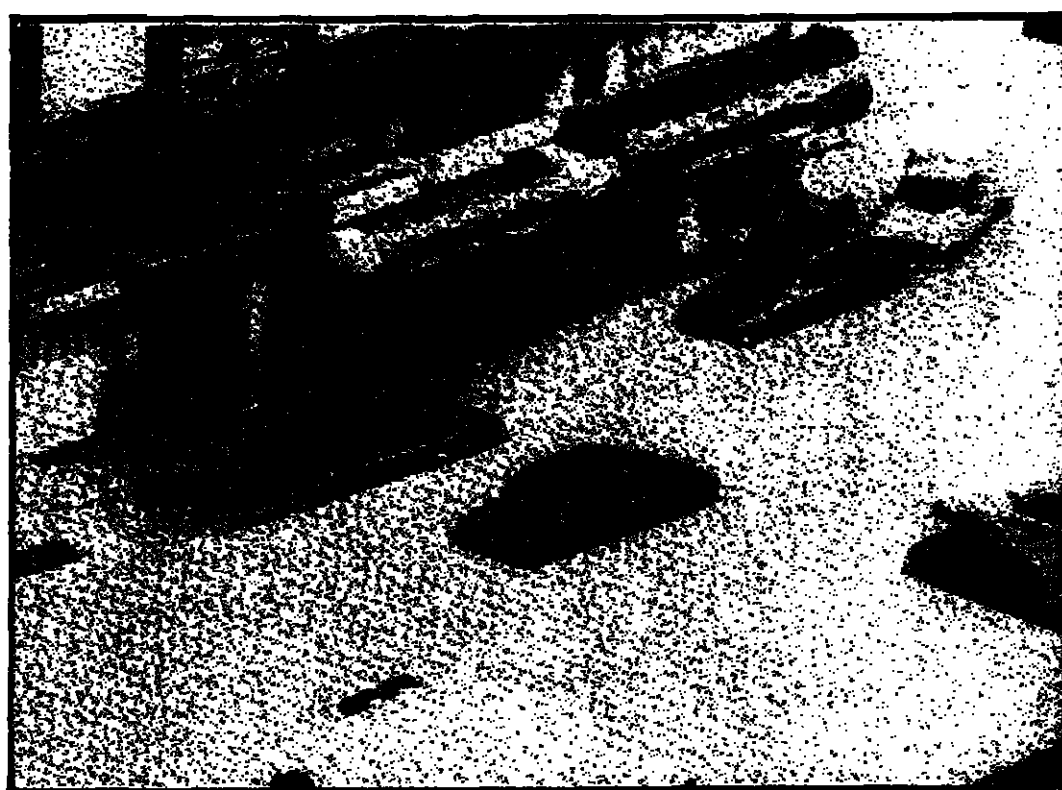
But they came close to at least part of the public statement demanded by the self-styled "Turkish anti-Christian liberation front" that Agca, like Emanuela, was a human being, and should be treated as such.

Referring both to Emanuela and the disappearance of another girl reported missing in Rome at about the same time, the Pope said:

"I am close to the parents of these young students, sharing their anxiety, and I pray to the Lord that he will touch the hearts of those who claim to hold these innocent and defenceless beings. As always, I pray also for the person of my attacker."

Police following up a spate of tips and anonymous telephone calls have failed to find any trace of her.

Agca, who is serving a life sentence in an Italian prison for his attack in St. Peter's Square, in which the Pope was seriously wounded, has disowned the kidnapping and said he does not wish to be set free.



Parked cars submerged in at least one metre of water in Bilbao, northern Spain. (A.P. wirephoto)

Spanish royals visit flood-hit area

BILBAO, Spain (R) — King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia have interrupted their holiday in Majorca to inspect areas of the Basque region devastated by floods which have killed at least 28 people, officials said Sunday.

The king and queen were due to arrive in Victoria, 63 kilometres from the Basque capital Bilbao, late in the morning and then fly over badly-hit areas with the head of the Basque regional government, Carlos Garaikoetxea, they added.

Local authorities in Bilbao said 20 people were known to have died in the floods in Vizcaya Province and three more in neighbouring Cantabria but rescue teams had not yet reached isolated towns and hill villages.

Weather reports Sunday said

the situation was improving and no heavy rainfall was expected.

On the French side of border, officials said five bodies had been recovered by late Saturday and rescue workers were still trying to locate cars swept away by water from the Nive and Nivelle Rivers.

Officials in Bayonne said three people were still missing after 20 hours of torrential rain in the region on Friday.

Firemen from the northern Spanish city of Zaragoza were due to arrive in the Basque country late Saturday to join the rescue operation.

Convoys of helicopters flew in from Madrid and supply ships brought food, medicine and extra workers from the northwestern Spanish port of El Ferrol.

The work was held up Saturday

by continuing rain and by a breakdown in communications throughout Vizcaya.

Some main roads out of the province opened again Saturday afternoon but minor ones remained blocked. Bilbao, the Basque capital, was without electricity or working telephones and the old quarter was under three metres of water.

Burst water mains cut off drinking water in the city and long queues formed outside the few food shops open despite police requests that people should stay at home.

Rail links between Spain and France, cut on Friday, resumed Saturday evening as Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez flew in a helicopter over the flooded areas.

Indian government braces itself for big protests in Punjab, Assam today

NEW DELHI (R) — Authorities prepared for trouble Monday in the Indian states of Punjab and Assam during anti-government strikes called by militants.

Police built barricades and barbed wire fences round key government buildings in the northern state of Punjab in readiness for a planned one-day strike staged by Sikh militants campaigning for religious and political concessions from the government.

In the Brahmaputra Valley state of Assam in northern India, headline students demanding the deportation of millions of alleged illegal immigrants called a 36-hour strike from Monday, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency reported.

It was the first major challenge to the government in Assam since widespread ethnic violence last February and March in which 3,000 people were killed and more than 300,000 lost their homes.

Assam Chief Minister Hiteswar Saikia, claiming the student leaders were politically motivated, said the strike call was most unfortunate as the government was tackling major issues.

He said his government was doing its best to settle the problem of illegal immigrants and had agreed with Delhi to build a barbed wire fence along the border with neighbouring Bangladesh to prevent further infiltration.

Mr. Saikia visited Delhi last week as fears were voiced in parliament of possible fresh bloodshed in Assam, which had gradually returned to normal after the February carnage.

The violence was sparked by an anti-immigrant campaign by ethnic Assamese who objected to the inclusion of large numbers of migrants on voting lists for elections in

which Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party, headed by Mr. Saikia, won a majority.

Assamese militants accuse the immigrants, who are mostly Bengali-speaking Muslims, of swamping Assamese culture and taking over land and jobs. They want them deported.

The state government outlawed strikes in several essential services ahead of Monday's planned action. The student agitators themselves exempted those engaged in key services, such as water, telephone, health, newspapers, the fire brigade and tea workers, from taking part, PTI said.

Sikhs try again

In Punjab, Harchand Singh Longowal, head of the Sikh Akali Dal Party which issued an unrelated strike call, urged all government workers there to join the protest. He appealed to party workers to remain peaceful, despite what he termed "government provocations."

The strike is part of a series of sometimes violent demonstrations by Sikhs over the past year to press a catalogue of religious and political demands, including greater autonomy for Punjab. Most of India's 12 million Sikhs live in the prosperous agricultural region.

The Akali Dal Party also wants Punjab-speaking areas from neighbouring districts to be included in Punjab, for Punjab to be allocated increased water rights and for the city of Chandigarh to be made the sole capital of the state.

The modern city designed by the French architect Le Corbusier after the partition of Punjab during the creation of Pakistan in

1947 is now shared as an administrative centre with the neighbouring state of Haryana.

The government has already granted several of the Sikh religious demands, but says the political concessions require the agreement of neighbouring states and further negotiation is required. Mr. Longowal ruled out fresh talks with the government in June.

With an apparent impasse developing, Punjab extremists have carried out a series of killings and bomb attacks across the state, fueling tension between Sikhs and Hindus.

PTI said para-military police would be on duty Monday to prevent demonstrators getting into government buildings.

Newcomers have been entering Assam from Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan, for several decades. The headline Assamese, who are mostly Hindus, say there are as many as 3.5 million illegal immigrants in the state and claim the present government was elected on immigrant votes.

The government argues the number of migrants is closer to one million and says it will set up a series of tribunals to weed out foreigners who came in after 1971, when Bangladesh was created. Anti-immigrant feeling burst into open warfare in the February elections when whole villages were massacred by gangs of people armed with bows and arrows, spears, axes and old guns.

Student leaders told reporters in the state capital, Gauhati, they called the strike to protest against the "imposition of an illegal government in the state undemocratically by the centre (Delhi), instead of solving the foreigners issue first as demanded by the people of Assam for a long time."

Kissinger commission to meet 3 ex-presidents

VAIL, Colorado (R) — Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said Saturday all three surviving former U.S. presidents would meet his commission on U.S. policy in Central America.

Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford were due to appear before the commission next week and Richard Nixon had agreed to do so later. Dr. Kissinger told a press conference.

The commission also planned to interview former secretaries of state Alexander Haig, William Rogers, Cyrus Vance and Edmund Muskie and to visit to Central America in the week of Oct. 10, he said.

More than 100 expert witnesses on a wide range of concerns had been summoned to testify before the commission, he said.

Dr. Kissinger shrugged off charges that President Reagan had blundered by appointing an architect of the Vietnam War to head the Central American commission.

"I have a great tendency to unite the American people. I get shot at from the right and left simultaneously," he said.

48 Uruguayans detained, 177 released

MONTEVIDEO (R) — The Uruguayan authorities have detained 48 people and released 177 after Thursday's day of protests called by all the country's political parties in defiance of a ban on political activity, police said Saturday.

Sixty-nine motorists who took part in the protests have been identified and will be fined for traffic offences, a police statement said.

The parties had asked people to stay at home for two hours and switch off their lights for 15 minutes in protest against the 10-year-old military government.

But Uruguayans went further, deafening the capital by banging pots and pans while some 2,000 staged a spontaneous rally on the square opposite government house.

Politicians said they feared the protest might persuade the armed forces to take a harder position in deadlocked talks on constitutional reform prior to a return to democracy promised for March, 1985.

Chile says 1,160 exiles can return

SANTIAGO (R) — Chile's military government Saturday granted the return of a further 1,160 exiles, continuing the political relaxation begun by Interior Minister Sergio Jarpa after his appointment two weeks ago.

The new list, the second with more than 1,000 names issued in a week, followed Friday night's announcement ending the state of emergency which was clamped on Chile after the coup that brought Gen. Augusto Pinochet to power on Sept. 11, 1973.

The lifting of the state of emergency and the prompt return of thousands of exiles were among demands made by opposition leaders in a meeting with Mr. Jarpa on Thursday.

Diplomats said Saturday, however, that although the end to the state of emergency had great political significance it would have little practical impact.

Ist black astronaut on board space shuttle Tuesday

KENNEDY SPACE CENTRE, Florida (R) — The space shuttle Challenger, with the first black American astronaut aboard, blasts off from here early on Tuesday on its third round trip into space.

Challenger's five-man crew will deliver an Indian satellite into orbit and conduct extensive tests on a new communications system vital to a European space laboratory mission in October.

During the six-day mission, the eighth of the shuttle programme, the astronauts will again exercise Challenger's Canadian-built robot arm, lifting and manoeuvring the largest object it has yet handled.

They will also carry out several scientific experiments, including some designed to study "space adaptation syndrome," an illness similar to motion sickness which affects almost half the people who

fly the shuttle.

The launch and landing will take place in darkness. The brilliant yellow flames of Challenger's two booster rockets on the launch are expected to be seen some 650 kilometres away — by people throughout Florida and in parts of Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina.

The mission will be led by U.S. Navy Capt. Richard Truly, 45, who will be making his second shuttle voyage. He was pilot of the second flight of Columbia, first of four orbiters planned for the shuttle fleet.

That flight in November 1981 was shortened by two days because of a fuel cell problem. This mission has been extended by a day to give the crew more time working with the new shuttle communication network.

The success of the first flight of

the European space agency's spacelab, a multi-billion-dollar scientific laboratory, will depend on the network, which will relay a continuous stream of electronic data down to earth.

At the heart of the network is a \$100-million satellite which will act as a conduit to relay the data from spacelab to a special receiving station in New Mexico.

Due to a booster rocket malfunction when it was launched in April, the satellite only recently reached its proper orbit and this mission will be the first opportunity to test all its intricate systems.

Joining Truly at the flight controls will be navy commander Daniel Brandenstein, 40, a former fighter pilot in Vietnam.

Dale Gardner, 34, a navy lieutenant commander, and Guion Bluford, 40, an air force lie-

utenant colonel, are mission specialists who will deploy the Indian satellite, operate the mechanical arm and conduct the scientific experiments.

Bluford, the first black American to fly in space, is also a former combat pilot who gained his experience in South East Asia.

The fifth crewmember is Dr. William Thornton, 54, who will study "space adaptation syndrome," which has proved such a nuisance to shuttle crews that U.S. space officials have stepped up efforts to understand its causes and effects.

Thornton, an astronaut since 1967 and a specialist in the medical aspects of space flight, will carry out experiments to try to determine why so many people experience dizziness, nausea and other symptoms during their first few days in orbit.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Nigeria begins count of House votes

LAGOS (R) — Nigerian officials Sunday began counting votes in Saturday's house of representatives elections against a background of allegations that the major opposition Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) planned to foment trouble in the country. The ruling National Party of Nigeria (NPN) said it had documented evidence that the UPN was planning to plunge the country into chaos after election setbacks. NPN Secretary-General UBA Ahmed told a press conference Saturday that the opposition began its plans with killings in the two western states of Oyo and Ondo, where violence erupted during and after voting in governorship elections two weeks ago.

Zambia announces October elections

LUSAKA (R) — Zambia will hold general and presidential elections on Oct. 27, the electoral commission announced. President Kenneth Kaunda dissolved parliament on Friday, shortly after he was elected sole presidential candidate for the ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP). To be re-elected Mr. Kaunda will require at least 50 per cent of votes from slightly over two million registered voters. The national assembly has 110 members, of which 105 are elected, and five nominated by the president. The ninth UNIP general conference, which ended on Friday night at Mulungushi near Kabwe, north of Lusaka, also approved a 24-strong central committee presented by Mr. Kaunda, including six new members.

Designer killed by his own sculpture

LONDON (R) — A designer who accidentally set himself ablaze while trying to destroy a controversial sculpture made of car tyres in central London died in a hospital. James Gore-Graham, 32, a fashionable London furniture designer, suffered severe burns in the fire outside the Royal Festival Hall on the Thames south bank. Petrol cans were planted and set alight inside the sculpture, a 52-metre "submarine" made of used tyres by sculptor David Mach and financed by some critics. The seven-hour fire shattered windows in the festival hall. Gore-Graham was found nearby, his clothes ablaze.

Ex-Cameroun leader ends political life

PARIS (R) — Former Cameroun President Ahmadou Ahidjo has announced his resignation as head of the National Union of Cameroun (UNC) Party and accused his successor, Paul Biya, of creating a police state in the country. In an interview broadcast on Radio France Internationale, Mr. Ahidjo, currently in France, said: "I am resigning because I feel that Cameroun is on the brink of a crisis." He repeated previous accusations that Mr. Biya had created a police state owing to an obsession with fear of a coup d'etat. Mr. Ahidjo, 59, who retired as president last November and handed over to Mr. Biya while retaining the UNC leadership, added that he was retiring from public life. In a broadcast to the nation on Monday, President Biya said a plot against the security of the state had been discovered, involving Mr. Ahidjo's former bodyguard and an aide.

Ethiopian rebels free Swiss hostages

KHARTOUM (R) — Ten Swiss citizens held since Aug. 3 by anti-Ethiopian guerrillas have been released, a spokesman for the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) said. The spokesman, Yaman Kidani, told Reuters the Swiss nationals were escorted by TPLF guerrillas Sunday to the outskirts of an Ethiopian-held town 40 kilometres north of Tigray's provincial capital of Makelle where they were set free. The spokesman said the TPLF has decided to release them because they "insisted that they would like to go at their own risk and responsibility."

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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THESE SOCIAL GAMES ARE TOUGH!

Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♦ A Q J 9 8 2
♦ A 9 3
♦ K 6 5

WEST ♦ 5 2 ♦ A J 6 3
♦ K 10 5 4 ♦ 7
♦ J 8 2 ♦ Q 7 6 4
♦ 10 8 4 3 ♦ A Q 9 2

SOUTH
♦ K 10 9 8 7 4
♦ 6 3
♦ K 10 5
♦ J 7

The bidding:
1 ♦ North 1 ♠ South
2 ♥ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
3 NT Pass 4 ♠ Pass
Pass Dble Pass Pass
Opening lead: Four of ♣.

In winter, West Palm Beach becomes a mini-New York. Many of the Big Apple's leading bridge players have condominiums there, and the social rubber bridge games often have the same casts as those of New York's bridge clubs. On this hand, our associate Lee Hazen held the North cards and his wife, Sylvia, was in charge of the South holding. Purists might challenge North's decision to jump to three no trump. Others might feel that South should try four hearts rather than four spades. But Sylvia Hazen expected to find two spades in dummy, and she was afraid that her hand might not produce many tricks at a heart contract, so

we sympathize with her decision.

Against four spades West selected the unwise lead of a heart — the auction suggested a minor-suit attack. Mrs. Hazen took the finesse and was relieved to see it win. Entries to her hand were a problem. There were two certain trump losers, and she had to avoid losing more than one trick in the minor suits.

Declarer solved her first problem by leading the queen of trumps from dummy and, when East played low, she overtook in her hand with the king! Now she could continue with the ten of trumps. East won the jack but he had few choices of exit cards. If he played a diamond, declarer would avoid a loser in that suit by playing for split diamond honors. If East chose to cash the ace of trumps and exit with the ace of hearts, declarer would set up the heart suit via a second finesse and would be home free.

So East elected to give up a club trick by leading the ace of clubs followed by the queen. Declarer won in dummy, returned to her hand with a club ruff and led the nine of trumps. East took the ace of spades, but was faced with the same predicament as earlier. No matter what he did, declarer would be able to draw the last trump, repeat the heart finesse and get rid of the diamond loser on the ace of hearts. Declarer lost only two trump tricks and the ace of clubs.